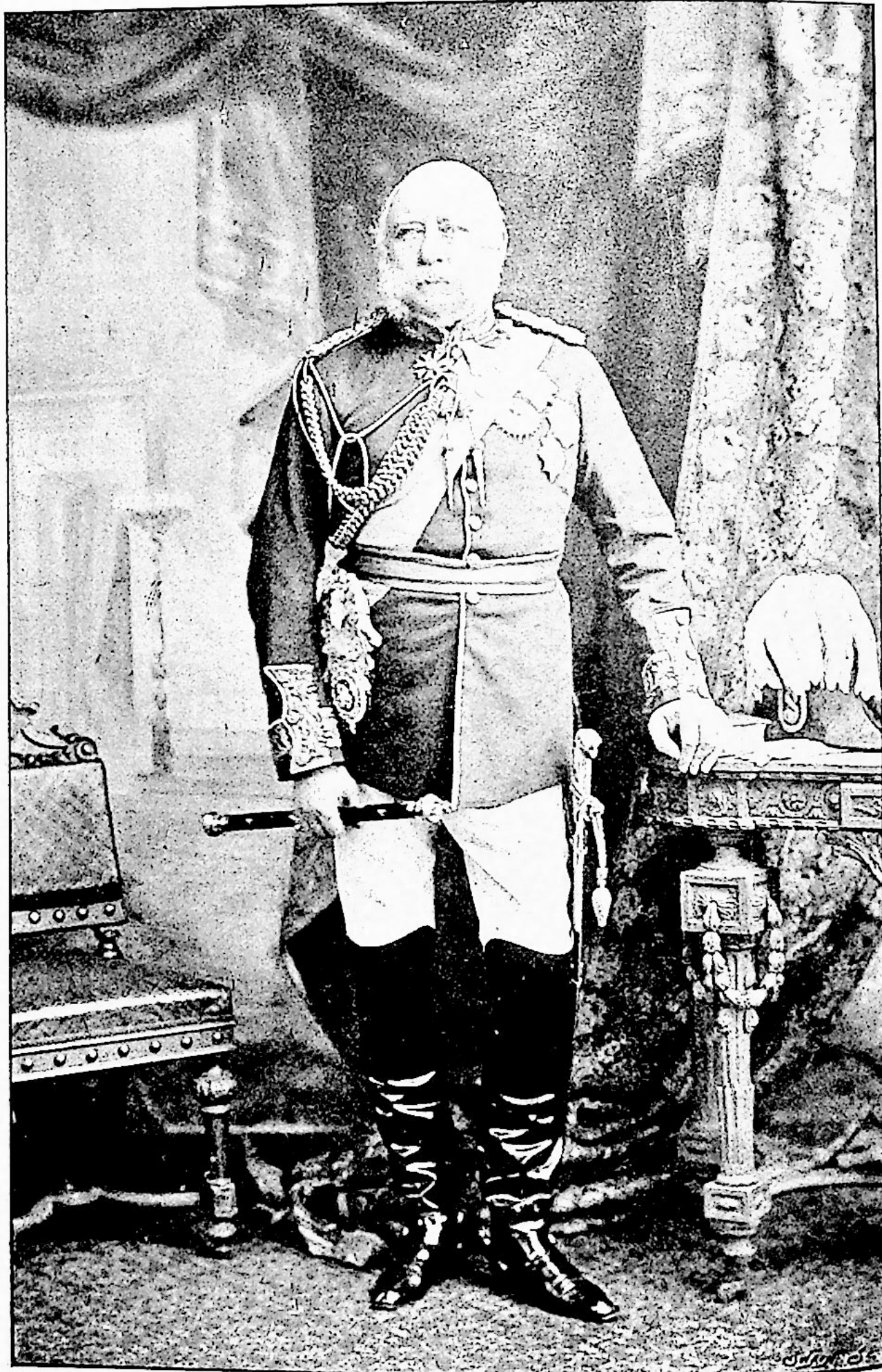


Cambridgeshire Militia.



FIELD-MARSHAL H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., & C.,
Honorary Colonel 4th Battalion The Suffolk Regt. (late Cambridgeshire Militia).

A SHORT HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
4th BATT. SUFFOLK REGIMENT

(Late Cambridgeshire Militia)

BY

COLONEL H. FROST, D.L., J.P.,

Commanding 4th Batt. The Suffolk Regiment.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO FIELD MARSHAL
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &C.
HONORARY COLONEL-IN-CHIEF TO THE FORCES,
HONORARY COLONEL 4TH BATT. THE SUFFOLK REGT.
LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

“Let any Prince think soberly of his forces except
his Militia be good and faithful soldiers.”—*Bacon*.

PREFACE.

The late Colonel Robert Gregory Wale, whose memory is dear to all who had the honor of serving with him, put together such memoranda as he was able to obtain of the services of the Cambridgeshire Militia. Unfortunately the old records of the Regiment had been lost, which made the work more difficult. When I succeeded to the command of the Regiment in which I had so long served, I determined with what assistance I could obtain to place on record as much of the services of the Regiment as could be discovered. In commencing the work I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Major R. Holden, F.S.A., 4th Bn. Worcestershire Regiment, who very kindly undertook to search the necessary records. Therefore, in a large measure, it is to him I owe a debt of gratitude for having enabled me to offer these records to my brother Officers, past and present, and the County of Cambridge. I trust that my efforts will be kindly received by them as well as by others who may do me the honour to peruse these pages.

H. FROST,
Colonel.

West Wratting Hall,
Cambridge.

PART I.

1759 to 1783.

The Militia is the constitutional Army for the defence of this realm. It is the oldest military force in the kingdom, and has existed for more than a thousand years under varied conditions and obligations in practically the same form in which we find it now, viz., a force, more or less organised, and available for purposes of defence against foreign enemies and domestic rebels.

At the period 1752 the Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, except the Royal London, had practically ceased to exist. The Royal London, whose descent from the Old Trained Bands is continuous, is therefore the only Battalion in the United Kingdom which can point to a continuous existence prior to that year. In 1752 a Bill was introduced into Parliament for improving the old Militia, but it was lost.

In 1756 the threatening prospect of French Invasion, and the absence from England of most of the regular troops in the seven years' war, caused the Government to re-organize and revive the Militia Force. In the following year the Bill passed under which 30,000 Militia Infantry were raised by ballot in England and Wales. The Force was under the command and government of the Lord-Lieutenant in each County.

The quota of Cambridgeshire was fixed at 480 1759. men, and the County Regiment of Militia was raised early in the year 1759, under the command of Viscount Royston*, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

* Afterwards Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke, born 1720, died 1796.

The following is a copy of the Order to the Board of Ordnance to supply the Regiment with arms, accoutrements, &c. :—

“Whitehall, 14th August, 1759.

“My Lord,

“Lord Viscount Royston, His Majesty’s Lieutenant for the County of Cambridge, having, agreeable to the Acts of Parliament for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in that part of Great Britain called England, certified and returned to the King, that three-fifths of the Militia for the County of Cambridge have been chosen and enrolled, and that three-fifths of the Commission Officers for the same have been appointed and taken out their Commissions, and entered their qualifications, and His Lordship having in consequence thereof desired that the necessary arms, accoutrements, &c., may be delivered for the use of the said Militia; I am to signify to your Lordship His Majesty’s pleasure that you do accordingly direct the arms, accoutrements, &c., agreeable to the List enclosed to be provided and delivered free of any expense of carriage at such places in the County of Cambridge as Lord Viscount Royston, His Majesty’s Lieutenant thereof, shall judge most convenient, and to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized by His Lordship to receive the same.

“I am, with great truth and regard,

“My Lord,

“Your Lordship’s most obedient, humble servant,

“W. PITT.

“Master General of the Ordnance.”

A Return of Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition necessary for the Militia of the County of Cambridge, commanded by the Hon. Lord Viscount Royston, consisting of 24 Sergeants, 16 Drummers, and 480 Rank and File, formed into eight Companies:—

Silk Colours, the one an Union, the other a green sheet, with the arms of Lord Viscount Royston	...	...	2
Oil Skin Cases for ditto, lined with baize			2

RANK AND FILE.

Musquets with Bayonets, Scabbards, Wood Rammers and Tanned Leather Slings			480
Cartouch Boxes, with Belts and Frogs	...		480
Small Hangers with Brass Hilts, Scabbards and Tan Leather Waistbelts	...		480
Brushes and Wires	...	...	480
Spare Ash Rammers	...	...	96
Iron Wiping Rods with Worms	...		24

SERGEANTS.

Halberts	...	...	...	24
Large Hangers with Brass Hilts, Scabbards and Tanned Leather Waist Belts	...			24

DRUMMERS.

Drums compleat	...	...	...	16
Drum Carriages and Ticken Drum Cases	...			16
Small Hangers with Brass Hilts and Scabbards	...	...	...	16
Waist Belts, the same as the carriages	...			16

AMMUNITION.

Powder for Service	...	...	...	nil
„ Exercise	...	...	...	5 barrels
Musquet Ball	...	...	...	4 cwt.
„ Flints	...	...	...	960
„ Formers	...	...	...	24
Fine Paper	...	...	...	6 rheams
Leather Powder Bags...	...	...	...	8

(Signed) ROYSTON.

The uniform consisted of cocked hat and cockade, red coat with green facings, and long white leggings coming above the knee. Several Militia Regiments raised at this period were embodied in 1759 and 1760 for service during the seven years' War which ended in 1763; but the Cambridgeshire Regiment, curiously enough, was not amongst them.

1760 During this period the Regiment was called up to periodically for training in the County. In 1776 1777. Anthony Tolver was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, and Lieutenant.

In consequence of the alliance of France with the 1778. rebellious American Colonies, with whom we had been at war since 1775, the Government determined to embody the Militia for permanent duty. On 26th March a royal warrant was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County to draw out and embody the Cambridge Regiment. There were several commissions vacant, and the Lord-Lieutenant had to adopt the rather undignified method of advertising for officers in the *London Gazette*. However these vacancies were soon filled up and the Regiment

*Became by much a marching regt.
for four years.*

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assembled for permanent duty in April, at Cambridge, with the following officers :—

Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Thomas Watson Ward.*

Major—John Cotton.

Captains—William Stevenson.

„ Thomas Bridge Littel.

„ Thomas Baxter Aveling.

„ John Ward.

Lieutenants—Matthew Holworthy.

„ *Anthony Tolver* (Adjutant).

„ Peter Hitchcock.

„ James Rooke.

„ John Stevenson.

„ Thomas Hyde.

„ Samuel Dennis.

Ensigns—Gilbert Affleck.

„ Samuel Holworthy.

„ Robert Henry Crossfield.

Adjutant—Lieut. Anthony Tolver.

Quarter-Master—Robert Hunter.

Surgeon—J. Tooting.

Agent—George Aust, Esq., Secretary of State's Office.

In June and July small-pox unfortunately broke out amongst the Regiment at Cambridge; but on 25th and 26th August it marched for the first time out of the county, and reached Yarmouth, viâ Newmarket and Littleborough.

* It is interesting to note that Lieut.-Colonel Watson Ward was connected by marriage with the Pemberton family, of Trumpington, near Cambridge. An extract from Cole's MSS. in the British Museum states that Anne the eldest daughter of Jeremy Pemberton, who succeeded to the Trumpington property on the death of his father in 1762, was married to Thomas Watson Ward, of Wilbraham Temple, Esq., and Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia. He died at Trumpington, near Cambridge, 1792 January 16th.

After remaining at Yarmouth till November, the Regiment left in two divisions on the 23rd and 24th of the month for the County of Suffolk, where it was quartered as follows :—

Ipswich, Headquarters and 4 Companies.

Landguard Fort, 2 Companies.

It relieved the East Norfolk Militia, and remained in those quarters throughout the winter.

Militia Regiments drew lots at this period for their precedence, and at a meeting of Lord-Lieutenants held in London on June 1, number 31 was drawn for the Cambridgeshire.

On 22nd March the 31st (Cambridgeshire) 1779. Regiment of Militia proceeded to Cambridge to receive a large number of recruits who had been drawn by ballot for the Regiment.

The Regiment was afterwards quartered at Ely and Soham, and subsequently Cambridge.

Early in June it moved to Saffron Walden, Chesterford and Royston during the Elections; and on 11th June proceeded by march route, via Epping, to Warley Common in Essex, where a large camp had been formed under the command of Lt.-General the Hon. George Lane Parker. The other Militia Regiments quartered there at the time were the Berkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Hertfordshire, West Kent, East Middlesex, Pembroke, Radnor, and West Suffolk.

On 12th May the number of the Regiment was changed from the 31st to the 27th.

On 26th November the Cambridge (or 27th) Regiment of Militia left Warley Camp, and marched into

Hertfordshire, where it was quartered as follows :—

Head Quarters and four Companies, St. Alban's.

Two Companies, Watford and Rickmansworth.

The Regiment arrived there on 1st December and remained throughout the winter.

On 8th May the number of the Regiment was 1780. again changed from 27 to 44. On 8th and 9th June the Cambridge (or 44th) Regiment of Militia left St. Alban's in two directions *en route* for Tiptree Heath Camp, but on arrival at Hampstead it was stopped on account of the Lord George Gordon No Popery riots which were then raging in London. The Regiment consequently remained at Highgate and Hampstead and Kenwood, during this exciting period, and was ready to turn out at a moment's notice. When the riots had been suppressed and the Metropolis thoroughly quieted down, the Regiment continued the march to the Camp on Tiptree Heath, where, with the Cumberland, Huntingdon, East Norfolk, Oxfordshire and Warwickshire Regiments of Militia, it was quartered under command of Lieut.-General Hon. G. L. Parker till October, when the Camp was broken up.

On 23rd October the Regiment left the Camp, and arrived on 27th same month at Stortford, Hockerill, Buntingford, Puckeridge and Royston, where it remained till the 31st of the month, when it proceeded into quarters for the winter at Hatfield Regis, Sawbridgeworth, and Harlow. Captain William Stevenson had in the meantime been promoted Major vice John Cotton.

On 28th April the Regimental number was again 1781. changed, and the Regiment became the 34th Regiment of Militia.

In June the Regiment was ordered to Warley Camp in Essex, where it had been quartered in 1779. It was again under Lieut.-General Parker, and the following Militia Regiments were encamped alongside :—Carnarvon, Denbigh, East Kent, Merioneth, West Suffolk, and Warwickshire.

In October the Camp was broken up and the Regiment was quartered during the winter at Chatteris, March, St. Ives, Ely and Littleport, Wisbech and Cambridge, these quarters being frequently altered.

On 7th May the number of the Regiment was 1782. again altered from 34 to 25, and on the 28th

June the Regiment left Cambridgeshire, *via* Yarmouth, for Hopton Warren Camp, where, with the West Norfolk Militia, it was encamped under command of Major-General William Tryon until November. On the 11th of that month it returned to Cambridgeshire, and was quartered as follows :—

Ely and Littleport, Head-Quarters and 3 Companies.

Soham, 1 Company.

Wisbech, 2 Companies.

In December these quarters were enlarged with Downham Market in Norfolk, Chatteris and Burwell.

Peace having been concluded with America, the 1783. Militia were ordered into their various counties to be disembodied. On 24th March the Cambridgeshire (or 25th) Regiment was ordered to be disembodied; which order was carried into effect before the end of the month. It had been embodied for five years, and had during that period attained a very high state of efficiency.

A period of years
8 years

PART II.

1784 to 1792.

After the War of Independence, the Government,
 1784. from motives of economy, did not call out the
 Militia for training for the three following years,
 and then only a portion at a time.

1785. No training.

1786. No training.

1787. Twenty-eight days' training.

On 31st January, Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke,
 1788. late Lieut.-Colonel, was appointed Colonel of the
 Regiment.

1790. Twenty-eight days' training.

1791. Twenty-eight days' training.

1792. Twenty-eight days' training.

On 16th January Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Watson
 Ward, who had been Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment since
 1778, and had commanded it during the embodiment of 1778
 to 1783, died at Trumpington, near Cambridge. He was
 succeeded in the Lieutenant-Colonelcy by Hale Wortham,
 of Kneesworth Hall; Edward Nightingale, afterwards Sir
 Edward Nightingale, 6th Bart., becoming Major; both
 their appointments being dated 15th March.

Again embodied - 9 years

PART III.

1793 to 1802.

In consequence of the bitter feeling which existed 1793. between Great Britain and France at this period, and the disordered state of the country generally, the Government ordered the embodiment of a certain number of Militia Regiments by Royal Proclamation of 1st December, 1792. A similar order was issued on 12th December to embody those of nine other counties; on 5th January, 1793, a further embodiment was ordered; and, on the 22nd January, 1793, the Cambridgeshire, with thirteen other Regiments, was ordered to assemble for permanent duty. It was embodied at Ely.

The Officers of the Regiment at this period, according to the Army list, were:—

Colonel—The Earl of Hardwicke	1788
Lieut.-Colonel—Hale Wortham	1792
Major—Edward Nightingale	1792
Captains—J. S. Parker	1782
„ Sir John Alston, Bart.	1788
„ W. P. Hammond	1788
„ M. Dayrell	1792
„ C. P. Yorke	1792
Capt. Lieut. and Captain	
„ Thos. D. Hatton	1793

*Lucas's diary winter
Camp of 1793 in summer.*

Lieutenants

„	A. Tolver (Adjutant)	1776
„	G. W. Manby	1788
„	T. Hunter	1793
„	J. P. Amiel	1793
„	E. Chester	1793
„	R. Huddleston	1793
„	J. Fell	1793
„	E. Huddleston	1793
„	J. Clay	1793
Ensigns—	H. Mitchell (Surgeon)	1793
„	J. Long	1793
„	D. Wray	1793
„	R. Mann (Quarter-Master)	1793
„	G. Rowning	1793
„	J. Bradshaw	1793
Adjutant—	Lieut. A. Tolver	1776
Quarter-Master—	Ensign R. Mann	1793
Surgeon—	Ensign H. Mitchell	1793
Agent—	Mr. Aust, Duke Street Westminster.	

At a meeting of Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, held on March 2nd, at St. Alban's Tavern, London, to draw lots to determine the precedence of the Militia during the War, the Cambridgeshire became the 11th Regiment of Militia, and remained so until the conclusion of peace and the disembodiment of the Regiment in 1802.

In February the Regiment moved to Bury St. Edmund's. In April three Companies were quartered at Stowmarket and Needham, two at Long Melford and one at Sudbury. In June the Regiment was in quarters as follows:—Head Quarters and three Companies at Brentwood, Brook-street, and Shenfield; one Company at

Ingatestone, one at Ongar and Moreton, and three at Epping. In June the Company at Ongar and adjacents proceeded to Purfleet to relieve the Company of the East Kent Militia quartered there.

At the end of June the Regiment marched to Warley Common, in Essex, and formed part of the Encampment there under the command of General the Marquis of Townsend, which included other Regiments of Militia.

In October the Camp was broken up and the Regiment marched in three divisions to Huntingdon, Godmanchester, and St. Ives.

During the Winter of 1793-4 the Regiment 1794. appears to have been at Huntingdon, Buckden, Stilton, Norman Cross and Conington, with detachments later on at Somersham, Hemingfords and Oundle.

On 16th May the Cambridgeshire Militia commenced the march in two divisions to Danbury Common, where it arrived on 26th May and was encamped with the Leicestershire and 1st West Norfolk Regiments of Militia, under command of General James Johnstone. On the Regiment quitting the Camp in November, he expressed to the Commanding Officer his high opinion of the zeal and exertion of the Officers, and the order and discipline of the men. The Regiment marched out of Camp on 6th November in two divisions, and took up its Winter quarters as follows:—

Landguard Fort—Head Quarters and four Companies;
 Harwich, &c.—Two Companies;
 Manningtree, &c.—One Company;
 Dedham—One Company.

In December changes occurred in the senior ranks of the Regiment. Major Edward Nightingale succeeded Hale Wortham as Lieut.-Colonel, and the Hon. Charles Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, became Major.

In April, on arrival of the transports with troops
1795. from the Continent at Harwich, the Companies quartered there and at Manningtree, Dedham and adjacent places were moved to Landguard Fort, whither, on 19th May, the whole Regiment proceeded and encamped.

On 19th October the Regiment marched to Norwich, where it remained for a lengthened period.

There was great fear of invasion at this period
1796. and special precautions were in consequence taken throughout the country. The Regiment was in a constant state of preparation for active service. Corps of Provisional Cavalry and Volunteers were formed, but the most important event was the establishment in November of what were called Supplementary Militia, by which over 60,000 additional men were raised. The Force was, however, very unpopular with the public, who considered its formation, by means of the ballot, an unnecessary tax on the resources of the country. In December as many men of the Regiment as could be spared were ordered to Cambridge to enrol and train the Supplementary Militia of the County.

The probability of invasion was still considered
1797. imminent, and the regulations and directions for the assembly of the various Regiments in case of an alarm were very minute. In January the Supple-

Becomes a 10 Comp. Bttn.
June 1798

mentary Militia was embodied for permanent duty. In April the detachment which had been assisting at the training of the Supplementary Militiamen rejoined Head Quarters at Norwich.

Early in the year 1798 the Cambridgeshire 1798. Regular Militia was in barracks at Colchester.

In February the Regiment sent a detachment into the County of Norfolk to influence the enlistment of Supplementary Militiamen into the 9th (Norfolk) Regiment. And in March the Supplementary Militia of the County joined the Regiment at Colchester Barracks, and the Battalion was increased to 10 Companies.

Early in this year the rebellion in Ireland, which had been smouldering for some time, broke out into a flame, and overran the whole country. In June many English Militia Regiments made a voluntary offer of their services to assist their Irish comrades, and arrangements were made for their transport to Ireland; but on account of the Government victory at Vinegar Hill, the orders were countermanded, and the Regiments, except the Royal Bucks. and Warwickshire, were disembarked. But on the landing of the French in Ireland in August the other Regiments, which had volunteered, were ordered to proceed.

On the increase of the Cambridgeshire Militia to ten Companies, Lieut-Colonel Charles Wale, on the half-pay of the Army, was appointed Major in the Regiment. He was a son of Thomas Wale, of Shelford, and father of Colonel Robert Gregory Wale, who subsequently commanded the Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wale had

Service in Ireland *Sept 22*

about 10 months
served in the 88th, 97th, 12th, and 46th Regiments, including the relief of Minorca and the defence of Gibraltar.

From May till the end of September the Cambridge Regiment was under canvas at Harwich and Clacton, the Grenadier Company being detached at Colchester, where, with the Grenadier Companies of other Regiments, it formed a Battalion, with which Major The Hon. Charles Yorke, M.P., was serving. The Light Infantry Company was also detached with the Battalion of Light Infantry.

In October the Regiment moved to Chelmsford, detaching one company at Purfleet, in which quarters it remained throughout the winter. While quartered at Chelmsford the Regiment is supposed to have volunteered to serve in Ireland, in which country the rebellion, though partially subdued, still smouldered.

In February Major Yorke was promoted to be
1799. Lieut.-Colonel in consequence of the increase of the Establishment.

The offer of its services in Ireland having been accepted, on 23rd, 24th and 25th March the Regiment, under the command of Lord Hardwicke, left Chelmsford Barracks for Portsmouth, and there embarked for Dublin, after leaving a detachment at Hilsea under the command of Lieut. Lambley. The reason for the Government sending the Regiment over so late in the day was on account of the expectation of a renewed attempt on Ireland on the part of the French early in this year.*

* On 25 March, 1799, Captain Richard Huddleston, of Sawston Hall, near Cambridge, was promoted to the rank of Major. He was born in 1768, was a D.L. and J.P. for the County, of which he served the office of High Sheriff in 1834. He died s.p. in 1847.

In my present duties.

The Regiment was quartered in Dublin during the whole period of its service in Ireland—furnishing guards, searching for arms, escorting prisoners, and attending executions. In June the Garrison of Dublin, in addition to the Cambridge Regiment, consisted of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, South Lincolnshire, Worcestershire, and 1st West York Militia. At the end of June the Garrison was reviewed in the Phoenix Park by General the Marquis of Cornwallis, Lord Lieut. and Commander-in-Chief.

The Officers of the Regiment at this period were :

Colonel—The Earl of Hardwicke.

Lt.-Colonel—Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart.

Major—Hon. Charles Yorke.

Major—Chas. Wale.

Captain—Richard Huddleston.

„ Tanfield Vachell.

„ Richard Kentish.

„ T. Cross Morphews.

„ Richard Clay.

„ Beevor Finch.

„ Robt. C. Mitchell.

Promoted to Capt. during year—Francis Huddleston.

„ Peter Robinson.

„ Williams.

„ John Ridge.

„ William Elwins.

Adjutant and Quarter Master—Ensign Robert Mann.

Surgeon—Robert J. Okes.

Assistant Surgeon—George Swinton.

Paymaster—John Bridge.

On 12th July an Act was passed for inducing enlistment into the Army by the reduction of the Supplementary Militiamen embodied in 1798. A bounty of ten guineas was offered for five years service, or during the war, and until six months after peace; and commissions in the line were granted to Militia Officers taking so many men with them. The order was read on parade on three successive days, and on the fourth day the men who wished to volunteer were to appear on parade with coloured cockades. On 31st July, two hundred and eleven men of the Cambridge Militia volunteered to the 20th Regiment, chiefly through the inducement of Lieut.-Colonel Chas. Wale, who offered an additional bounty to the men. Major (Lieut.-Colonel in the Army) Charles Wale* was transferred in consequence to the 20th Regiment, with the following Officers:— Captain Peter Robinson, Lieutenants John Butcher and John Favell; and Captain Francis Huddleston obtained later a commission in the 46th Regiment (under the Act of 1st Oct., 99).

The Cambridge Militia remained in Dublin throughout the winter of 1799-1800; from November Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart., was in command, in the absence of the Earl of Hardwicke in England, on Parliamentary duty.

At the end of January the Regiment embarked 1800. at Dublin, and landed at Liverpool, whence it marched to Nottingham.

A few battalions of Militia, in consideration of their services in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798-99,

* Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wale, afterwards General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., Colonel of the 33rd Regiment. Distinguished at Guadaloupe, and in Holland. Governor of Martinique. Died in 1845, at Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

*In consideration of the service
done for some time in the
Army in the Harp of Ireland.*

are permitted to bear on their colours the Irish Harp as a distinction. When the Cambridge Regiment arrived in that country the rebellion was practically ended; but as service in Ireland was purely voluntary on the part of the Militia (the men, except of their own free will, not being enlisted to serve out of England) many commanding officers, with a praiseworthy desire to commemorate this first service of the Militia out of its own country, had the Irish Harp worked or painted on their colours. In very few cases does any authority exist for the wearing of the Harp, but if custom gives any claim to the distinction, the Cambridge Regiment is able to show its right to be allowed to wear it. Major R. Holden, 4th Batt. Worc. Regiment, has seen the notes and sketches in connection with the colours of Militia Regiments prior to 1852, which are in the hands of the authorities, and it is clear from these that the Cambridgeshire Regiment for many years bore on its colours the distinction of the Harp of Ireland.

Cambridge

In March those of the Supplementary Militia who had not volunteered to the Army were ordered to be discharged to their homes, but were liable for annual training. The Regiment in consequence marched to Cambridge, where, in the month of April, the supplementary men were dismissed to their homes. In May the Regiment proceeded to Ipswich, where it remained throughout the year, with a strength of about 650 men.

Colonel R. G. Wale, who served in the Regiment 1855-1883, discovered the old Staff carried by the Drum-Major of the Regiment about the period of the Irish rebellion. The top had engraved upon it a representation of the Royal Arms as borne up to 1801 by George I.,

Inquire
Sum regis staff
Again introduced - Hard time

George II., and George III. The first quarter contained the arms of England, impaling Scotland; the second, those of France; the third, those of Ireland; and the fourth, those of Hanover. This same top is mounted on the New Staff now in use, 1895.

New Colours

On 1st January of this year every Regiment and 1801. Corps in the service was ordered to display the new colours upon the Union of Great Britain and Ireland taking place. The colours of the Regiment were sent to the Ordnance Office, in London, to be altered to the new pattern. The Earl of Hardwicke, Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia, was at this period Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The regimental colour of the Regiment at this period was yellow, the colour of the facings of the Regiment. The lace and epaulets were silver, and the men's buttons of pewter, and their lace worsted.

Thence from the ...

In the summer of 1801, the Cambridgeshire Militia was stationed at Yarmouth, about which time there was considerable alarm in the country in consequence of the renewed threats of invasion on the part of the French, who had formed large camps at Ostend, Dunkirk, Brest, St. Malo, and last, but not least, at Boulogne, where their principal force was collected. The Supplementary Militia men disembodied in 1800 were again called out, and the Cambridge Regiment received a welcome addition of numbers. Peace, however, was patched up between Great Britain and France, the preliminaries of which were signed on 1st October, and the Militia were ordered into their various counties preparatory to disembodiment. The Cambridge Regiment left Yarmouth on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

*Disembodied after 9 years
service.*

December in three divisions, for the County of Cambridge, and were quartered as follows :—

Head-Quarters and 3 Companies, Ely and Littleport.

1 Company, Soham and Fordham.

2 Companies, Wisbech.

In April of 1802 the whole Regiment marched to 1802. Ely to be disembodied, the Peace of Amiens having been signed on 28th March. In the Secretary of State's letter to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, enclosing a Royal Warrant for the disembodiment of the Cambridgeshire Regiment, he wrote: "The first and most gratifying part of the duty I have to discharge, in obedience to the King's commands, is to communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, through your Lordship, the high sense with which His Majesty is impressed of their uniformly good conduct since they have been embodied, and of their truly meritorious zeal and public spirit, under all the trying circumstances which have arisen to call forth their loyal exertions during the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged."

At the end of April, 1802, the Cambridgeshire, or 11th Regiment of Militia, was disembodied at Ely, after receiving, with the Militia generally, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, dated the 6th April, and after an embodiment on permanent duty in England and Ireland of over nine years. During this period it gained a high character, for loyalty, steady conduct, and efficiency.

On 26th June, 1802, an Act was passed which consolidated and amended the several Acts relating to the Militia, and the force ceased to be exclusively Protestant

*Embodied again in 1803
for nearly 12 yrs.*

in character. By a circular of 15th July, Field Officers ceased to hold Companies, and the rank of Captain-Lieutenant was abolished.

Early this year, in consequence of the preparations which had been for some time going on in the Ports of Holland and France, the Government resolved to embody the Militia.

The Cambridgeshire Regiment assembled at Ely on 25th March; the Colonel of the Regiment, the Earl of Hardwicke, being absent as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, M.P., Secretary of State for War, who was promoted Lieut.-Colonel shortly after the embodiment in the place of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Nightingale, retired. In his absence the command devolved upon the next senior.

Up to June the Regiment remained at Ely, with Companies at Soham and Littleport; but on 7th and 8th June it arrived in two divisions at Ipswich Barracks. In July it was at Colchester. At a meeting of the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, held at the Horse Guards, London, on 11th June, to draw numbers by lot for the Militia, the Cambridgeshire became the 24th Regiment of Militia, which number it retained until the year 1833. The Officers of the Regiment at this period were:—

Colonel The Earl of Hardwicke.

Lieut.-Colonel The Right Hon. Charles Yorke, M.P.

Major R. Huddleston.

Captain Vachell.

„ Roope.

Captain Viscount Royston.

„ F. Pemberton.
 „ H. Waddington.
 „ Fawssett.
 „ Dixon.
 „ Sir Wm. Darley.
 „ Wright.

Henry Pemberton was appointed Ensign 30th May, 1803.

During the Winter the Regiment was at Danbury 1804. Barracks; the strength in January consisted of eight Companies, and 687 men.

England was in a state of some excitement at this period, in consequence of Napoleon's threatened invasion, and numerous Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers were raised throughout the country. In July the Regiment arrived at the Barracks at Chatham, with detachments at Rochester, Stroud and Finsbury; but in the Autumn we find it located at Ospringle Barracks, where it remained throughout the Winter.

In April and May the Cambridgeshire Regiment 1805. sent a number of volunteers into the regular Army, under the 45 Geo. III., cap. 6, 31, each man receiving a bounty of ten guineas. Under this Act 11,000 men were transferred from the Militia to the regular army.

In the summer of this year we find the Regiment encamped at Brompton, near Chatham, and at the end of the year it was quartered in the barracks at Chelmsford, where it arrived 28th and 29th November.

Note
Vols & "Land Militia"
These were our original volunteers
who were to be taken up.

In 1806 it was quartered respectively at Chelmsford Barracks, Danbury Barracks, and at Norman Cross, where a large number of prisoners of war were confined.

In September Colonel the Earl of Hardwicke resigned the coloneley of the Regiment, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, M.P., Captain Lord Royston becoming Lieut.-Colonel.

The Regiment remained throughout the winter at Norman Cross Barracks.

In August and September a number of men
 1807. volunteered from the ranks of the Regiment to the regular Army, for which they received a bounty of 10 guineas for seven years' service, or 14 guineas for unlimited service. Under the Act 47, George III., cap. 57, over 19,000 men volunteered from the Militia to the regular Army. *Feeding the Army*

In the autumn of 1807 and throughout the winter the Regiment remained in barracks at Yarmouth. Its strength had been much reduced by volunteering to the Army, so much so that on 1st January, 1808, there were in the eight Companies of the Regiment only 303 men.

In June of this year an Act was passed which
 1808. established a new style of Militia, called "Local Militia," by which a force six times the size of the regular Militia was established in the kingdom. This new Force was formed principally on account of the want of reliance placed by the Government in the Volunteer Force, which had been in existence since 1803, but which lacked discipline and cohesion. In nearly every county the Volunteers transferred their services as a body to the

new Local Militia, in which they came under military discipline, were paid, and, as may easily be imagined, became a far more reliable and efficient body of men.

In Cambridgeshire two Regiments of Local Militia were formed, as follows* :—

1ST CAMBRIDGE REGIMENT OF LOCAL MILITIA
(12 Companies).

Colonel—Christopher Jeaffreson.

Lieut.-Colonels—John C. Mortlock.

„ John Wylde.

ISLE OF ELY REGIMENT OF LOCAL MILITIA
(12 Companies).

Colonel—Philip, Earl of Hardwicke.

Lieut.-Colonels—J. Brackenbury.

„ W. Watson.

The latter Regiment had one Company of sharpshooters. The services of this Force were at first confined to the counties in which they were raised ; but in 1813 they were made liable to serve out of their counties till 1815. In 1816 the ballot was suspended, and the Local Militia died out.

On 7th May Lieut-Colonel Philip, Viscount Royston was drowned at sea off Memel, by the wreck of the ship “Agatha,” in the 24th year of his age. He was succeeded by Major Tanfield Vachell, of Cambridge.

The Regiment remained in Barracks at Yarmouth throughout the Winter of 1808-9.

* A complete List of the Officers is given in the Militia List of 1810. In answer to an inquiry from my friend and neighbour, Mr. C. P. Allix, of Swaffham Prior House, whether any of his family were ever in the Militia, I am able to say that John Peter Allix, Esq., M.P., was Captain of the Swaffham Prior Volunteers from 1803 until 1808, when he became Major in the 1st Cambridge Local Militia, a Force which was raised in 1808 and died out in 1816.—H.F.

Transfer in the public of 1809
Rise suppressing in 1810.

In March another Act was passed to encourage 1809. volunteering to the regular Army, of which many of the Cambridgeshire Regiment took advantage. Under its provisions over 15,000 men were transferred from the Militia to the Army.

On 25th October was celebrated the Jubilee of King George III. The Cambridgeshire Regiment paraded and fired a *fue de joie*, and the men were regaled with a substantial dinner. A free pardon was on this occasion offered to all deserters who surrendered within a certain period.

The Regiment remained at Yarmouth during a portion of this year.

In consequence of riots and disturbances being 1810. apprehended, a large body of troops were ordered to London and its vicinity. In May we find the Cambridgeshire Militia at Hampstead and Highgate, the Cornwall Militia in Kentish Town, the Westmoreland at Hackney, and the North York at the Mint, Tower Hill. In June the Regiment left these quarters for Hatfield, and adjacent places. In the summer of this year we find the Cambridge Militia in Barracks at Hull, where it arrived on 10th June. Previous to that it was quartered at Hatfield, Barnet, Whetstone, Welwyn. The strength of the Regiment on 10th July was:—

Field Officers	...	...	3
Captains ...	...	...	8
Subalterns	...	...	13
Staff Officers	...	...	6
Sergeants	...	...	33
Drummers	...	...	19
Rank and File	...	...	500

582 all ranks

In February, 1811, the Regiment marched to 1811. Durham, where it arrived on 7th and 8th March.

Colonel the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, M.P., at this time First Lord of the Admiralty, resigned the command of the Regiment, which he had held since 1806. In communicating his decision to Lieut.-Colonel Vachell he said:—"I cannot quit the Regiment, in which I have had the honour of serving for more than 17 years, without expressing the pride and satisfaction I have always felt in belonging to so excellent and respectable a Corps; and I now quit it with great regret, and only because I find that my public avocations are wholly incompatible with that personal attention to the service of the Regiment which my duty would otherwise require from me; and because the state of my health is now by no means such as would enable me to afford that active and regular superintendence in command of the Corps which my inclinations and my duty would equally prompt me to give.

"I request that you will do me the favour to announce this event to the Regiment in such terms as you may judge to be most affectionate and respectful towards them; assuring both officers and men of my warm sense of their good order, discipline, and soldier-like behaviour on all occasions, and that I shall always preserve the strongest attachment to them, and the most earnest wishes for their prosperity and welfare."

He was succeeded in the command of the Regiment by Major Francis Charles James Pemberton, of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire (Lieut.-Colonel Vachell not



COLONEL FRANCIS CHARLES JAMES PEMBERTON,
Of Trumpington Hall, Cambridgeshire. Commanded the Regiment 1811—1849.

In 1813 again in Ireland about 24 miles.

having sufficient property qualification). Captain Thomas Fawssett succeeded him as Major.

In May between 50 and 100 men of the Regiment, were transferred to the Army, under the provision of the Act in force. They received a bounty of 14 guineas for unlimited service, and 10 guineas for limited service.

In July the Interchange Act was passed, which permitted officers and men of the Militia to volunteer to serve in Ireland.

1812. We find the Regiment this year quartered at Sunderland, and later on in Scotland, at Peebles. *See Section*

In May a further detachment of men were transferred to the Regular Army under the Act of 1811.

The Regiment was at Peebles in the early portion 1813. of the year 1813, after which it was ordered to Ireland, in which country it had volunteered to serve under the Interchange Act. The few men who declined to extend their services were attached to the "Battalion of Detachments of Militia," formed of men of the various Militia Regiments similarly situated.

According to the Regimental Record Book the Regiment in 1813 had been quartered at Lifford, Belfast, Antrim, Down Patrick, and Carrickfergus.

In November was passed the Act under which the Militia were permitted to serve abroad as "Militia" and with their own officers. Under its provisions three strong Provisional Battalions of Militia were formed, and proceeded to the Peninsular in 1814. No record can be found of any men of the Cambridge Regiment joining a

Provisional Battalion, but amongst the officers of the 1st Provisional Battalion, which was commanded by Colonel the Marquis of Buckingham, of the Royal Bucks. Militia, and served in the Peninsula from March to June, 1814, appear the following officers of the Cambridgeshire Militia:—

Captain George Robertson.

Lieutenant James Black.

„ Edward Lyster.

„ Francis Hepburne.

Ensign John Brooks.

These names appear in the Army List early in 1814, but as they were afterwards omitted, it may be concluded that the appointments were cancelled. In any case none of these officers embarked with the 1st Provisional Battalion. Major Fawssett volunteered to serve abroad, but his services were not accepted, owing to the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act.

1814. We find the Regiment in Ireland this year, and still quartered at Lifford.

According to a Book of Costumes of the British Army the uniform of the Regiment at this period is given as:—

Red coat, with yellow facings; plain shaped lace with a worm of yellow and blue stripes; breeches, white; officers lace, &c., silver.

Paris capitulated on 30th March, 1814, Bonaparte was sent to Elba, and a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris. The Militia, with the exception of a few Regiments (one of which was the Cambridgeshire), was disembodied, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

In October the Regiment landed at Liverpool from Ireland. We have not succeeded in tracing the quarters of the Regiment during the winter; but 1815. in February, 1815, it was at Nottingham.

In consequence of Napoleon's escape from Elba the war was renewed, and some additional Militia Battalions ordered to be embodied, but the decisive victory of Waterloo on 18th June practically did away with the necessity for the re-embodiment of these Regiments.

In August the Regiment arrived at Yarmouth. On 25th September, 1815, the strength of the Regiment was :—

Staff Sergeants	...	...	2
Sergeants	...	...	26
Corporals	...	...	26
Drummers	...	...	23
Privates ...	...	...	399
			<hr/>
			476
			<hr/>

In November it arrived at Colchester, shortly after which it returned to Ely and adjacent places, where on 1816. 24th January, 1816, it was finally disembodied, after having been on permanent duty for nearly 23 years, with the exception of a few months in 1802-3.

The year 1816 was that in which the riots known as the Luddite Riots occurred in the Midland Counties. In May the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon and Cambridge witnessed many disgraceful and riotous proceedings. On Thursday, 23rd May, the main body of the insurgents were encountered at Littleport, near Ely,

See times from

by a detachment of the Royal Dragoons, a troop of local Yeomanry, and the Permanent Staff of the Cambridge Militia. The main body of the rioters were found at the George and Dragon Public House at Littleport, where they had made some show of defence, but upon being fired at by the Militia they emerged from the house and attacked the soldiers, but were overpowered and secured. Some shots were fired from the windows of the building, by which one trooper of the Royals was severely wounded. From other barricaded houses near the river the magistrates and troops were fired upon. Eventually over 100 rioters were taken prisoners, and the remainder were dispersed and took to flight. An interesting account of these riots is published in a small pamphlet by Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Ely.

As already mentioned, on the 24th January, 1816, 1817-19. the Regiment was disembodied and the trainings were suspended by order in Council during the years 1816-17-18-19.

1820. The Regiment was out for training for 28 days;

1821. and in 1821 for 21 days.

Between 1821 and 1825 there were no trainings, 1821-25. but in 1825 the Regiment was completed to full strength by the Ballot and trained for 28 days.

1826. In 1826 the Regiment was completed to strength by the Ballot.

1827-29. There were no trainings.

1830. The Regiment was completed to full strength by the Ballot.

In 1831 the Ballot for the last time was enforced 1831. and the Regiment trained for 28 days. William IV. was crowned this year and the Reform Bill riots took place.

From 1832 to 1852 there were no trainings. The 1832-52. Staff was gradually reduced to an Adjutant, a Sergeant-Major and about half a dozen antiquated Sergeants. According to the Regimental Record Book the drawing of lots for numbers took place 30th April, 1833, in the presence of His Majesty and several Lord-Lieutenants of Counties and Colonels of Militia, and the number 68 was drawn for Cambridgeshire. The following letter was received by Col. Pemberton in 1836 :—

Wimpole, Sept. 28th, 1836.

SIR,

I am commanded by His Majesty to inform you that the uniform of the Officers of the Militia of the United Kingdom shall in future be laced in silver, and the Officers of such Regiments as are Royal shall wear, by way of distinction, silver embroidery instead of lace. I have therefore the honour to desire that you will forthwith convey his Majesty's command to the Officers under your command.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

HARDWICKE.

Col. Pemberton.

In 1836 the arms, accoutrements, stores, etc., were sent to the Ordnance Office.

In 1820 (10th August) Thomas Hall Sebborne, late Lieut. 3rd Foot (The Buffs), became Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, vice Captain Thomas Brereton.

*Militia formed on the
voluntary principle now
in force*

The following officers, amongst others, were serving in 1837 :—

Colonel—F. C. J. Pemberton.

Lieut.-Colonel—Tanfield Vachell.

Major—E. Humphrys Green.

Captain—C. P. Beachamp.

„ T. S. Dixon.

„ Right Hon. Baron Godolphin.

„ W. Parker Hammond.

„ J. Cole Daintree.

„ John Bendyshe.

„ Richard Jefferson Eaton, M.P.

1852. In 1852, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe* was appointed to the command of the Regiment.

During the year circulars were issued from the War Office with a view to the formation of the Militia on the voluntary principle. Meetings of Lord-Lieutenants were held and instructions were issued from their meetings, that the intention of the Acts of Parliament then just published should be distinctly explained by handbills and all other available means throughout the districts in which the Regiments had formerly raised their men by Ballot. In September, an order was received for raising volunteers who were attested for five years, “provided Her Majesty should so long require their services,” and to serve either in Great Britain or Ireland. The Bounty was fixed at £6 to be paid by instalments, viz., ten shillings on

* Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley, Huntingdonshire, was the eighth son of the 1st Baron Feversham, and was born in 1817. He entered the 1st Life Guards as Cornet in 1835, became Lieut. in 1839, and retired in 1841. He was for some time M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire; married Emily Caroline, daughter of the 1st Earl Cawdor; and died in 1879.



COLONEL THE HON. OCTAVIUS DUNCOMBE,
Of Waresley Park, St. Neots. Commanded the Regiment 1852—1879.

enrolment, one guinea annually at the period of training and the residue on completion of service. To the bringers, an allowance of 5s. was made for every volunteer.

In June 1852 an Adjutant was appointed in Mr. Dickment, who had been Sergeant-Major in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He is described in the Regimental Record Book "as a very first rate soldier, in stature a remarkably fine, tall, dark, handsome man, who for 25 years so drilled and managed the Regiment as to gain the esteem of all the Officers of the Regiment and the approbation of every Inspecting Officer." The writer of these notes, who joined in 1869 and served several years with Captain Dickment, endorses the above remarks. On his retirement, Captain Dickment received the rank of Brevet Major, and the Officers presented him with a handsome testimonial. The Regimental Record Book contains some interesting remarks by Major Dickment, on what occurred on his joining the Cambridge Militia. He tells how on his arrival at Ely he only found the old Sergt.-Major Kayle and a few antiquated Sergeants, and the difficulties he had to contend with in enrolling volunteers, and that in October a letter was received from Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, who had been placed in command, saying that the Regiment was to assemble for training about the 9th November, and at that time only 50 men had been enrolled, but great efforts were made, with the result that about 450 more men were enlisted. The assembly of the Regiment for the training of 1852 took place in November, in the Cattle Market, Ely, and there was only *one man* absent, an example which the writer is pleased to record has ever

since been somewhat closely followed by the Regiment. The officers' mess was established at the Lamb Hotel, then held by Mrs. Waller, who for many succeeding years did all she could to make the officers comfortable. In this, the writer desires to add, she was most successful.

The following is a list of officers on the 1st January, 1853.

Colonel :	The Hon. Octavius Duncombe.
Lieut.-Colonel :	Charles Smith.
Major :	R. G. Wale.
Captains :	J. Bendyshe.
„	C. R. Pemberton.
„	R. J. Adeane.
„	T. G. Simpson.
„	E. Goodwin.
„	B. Poussin.
„	S. Powell.
Lieutenants :	L. Reed.
„	J. M. H. Turvin.
Adjutant :	M. Dickment, Captain.
Surgeon :	G. Cole.

In the year 1853 the County of Cambridge and 1853. Isle of Ely bought some buildings and a plot of ground at Ely available for Militia Stores and for a small Parade Ground, standing upon about 3 acres of ground. From time to time other buildings were added for the accommodation of the Staff Sergeants, also a Hospital, which altogether must have cost the County and Isle of Ely some £10,000.

The Regiment assembled for 27 days' training this year.

Again embodied Aug 1854
Cam & Ireland
During the Crimean War several Regiments of 1854. Militia were embodied, some of them went to garrison stations in the Mediterranean, others were sent to Ireland. Her Majesty directed the embodiment of the Cambridge Militia. On September 28th, 1854, new colours were presented to the Regiment previous to their leaving for Ireland by the Countess of Hardwicke.

The following short account of the ceremony is taken from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of September, 1854:—

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE MILITIA BY THE COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE

Tuesday last was the day appointed for the presentation of the colours, after consecration by the Bishop of Ely. In addition to the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess, with their family, who were the guests of the Bishop of Ely, there were present, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Ball, M.P.; Sir E. Buxton; Major Wale; Messrs. Bendyshe, St. Quintin, Wortham; Captain Davis, R.N.; Mr. Brady, M.P.; Mr. Hunt, M.H.; Mr. H. Rayner; Mr. R. H. Evans; Messrs. J. Cropley, H. Martin, and D. Marich, Deputy Lieutenants; and a large number of the aristocracy of the County and Isle.

In the Octagon of the Cathedral a platform was erected, on which were piled muskets in ranks and resting on these were the old and well-worn banners of the Cambridgeshire Volunteers of 1798. About ten o'clock, the Grenadier company, under the command of Major Pemberton, entered, escorting the new colours.

which were then uncased. They consisted of the Queen's colour, and the regimental colour, the latter being yellow, in unison with the facings of the corps. Shortly before eleven, the Lord Lieutenant, in his uniform as such, arrived, accompanied by the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Lady Mary Yorke, Lady Agneta Yorke, and Viscount Royston, with the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke and Mrs. Yorke. At this time the choir was filled by the dignitaries of the Cathedral, the officers of the regiment, and many others, including Mrs. Wale; Misses Wale; Mrs. Ffolkes; Mrs. Pemberton; Mrs. and the Hon. Misses Pigott; Mrs. and the Misses Read; Mrs. and the Misses Cropley; Mrs. Brady; Mrs. H. R. Evans; Misses Martin; Misses Muriel; Mrs. and Miss Hall; Misses Bendyshe, etc., etc.

The prayers were intoned by the Rev. Precentor Henderson, and the lessons read by the Rev. Professor Jarrett, of Catharine Hall (Canon), and the Rev. Canon Selwyn: present also, the Revs. S. Smith, W. K. Clay and G. Hall. The service (a full Cathedral one) was concluded at twelve o'clock; and just before that hour the whole of the Regiment had marched into the nave of the Cathedral. The Bishop performed the service officially laid down for the consecration of colours; and the colours were consigned to Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Yorke, as bearers; and so soon as they had been lodged in the sockets of the ribbon sashes worn by each of the young ladies, they bore them right gallantly down the nave, through the ranks of the men, who saluted as they passed. The Countess walked between her daughters, the Lord-Lieutenant,

the Lord Bishop, the Cathedral dignitaries and attendants, following in procession, and the Regiment falling in behind. In this order the green opposite the Bishop's palace was reached, where the formal presentation by the Countess took place.

The Countess said, "Col. Duncombe, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Cambridgeshire Militia,—It is with great pleasure that I meet you upon this auspicious occasion; and gratefully acknowledge the compliment you have paid me, in wishing that I should present this fine Regiment with the colours. The example of the most ancient times inspires the soldier with a loyal devotion to the colours of his Regiment! The Golden Eagle which glittered in front of the Roman Legion was the object of their pride and glory—nor, did they esteem it less culpable than cowardly to abandon that sacred ensign in the hour of danger. In these modern times of christian enlightenment the British soldier has still higher motives, to stimulate his zeal and command his affections. These colours represent *your* love of country! Your devotion to the altar and the throne! The County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely have long been distinguished for their warlike sons, who fought their country's battles in the cause of freedom, and eminently contributed to secure her liberties. In the present day we can likewise boast of *our* heroes—and the hardly won battle of Aliwal attests to the glory of Sir Harry Smith—whilst some of your *own* officers (also born in Cambridgeshire) have set you an example of daring bravery, and risked their lives on the sanguinary fields of Indian warfare. But when I turn my eyes upon

this magnificent body of men—and reflect; not only upon the proficiency in the military arts, which they, in so short a time, have acquired, but also upon the cheerful zeal, the perfect obedience, order, and conduct, which have marked their proceedings—I believe I may with truth congratulate this county upon having produced *no* degenerate race of men—but a population worthy the courage, fame, and moral worth of their forefathers.

“Col. Duncombe, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers,—I present you with these colours—I call upon you to follow them—for doubtless, in the hands of such officers, they will lead you in the path of glory. To respect them—because, in this favoured land they represent honour, order and freedom. And to die for them, if necessary, in defence of your most beloved Queen and country. I now wish you a heartfelt farewell. And may God bless, direct and prosper the Cambridgeshire Militia.”

When her ladyship concluded, Colonel Duncombe replied :—

“My Lady Hardwicke,—In the name and on behalf of the Regiment which I have the honour to command, it becomes my duty to tender to your ladyship the expression of our grateful thanks for your kindness and condescension in attending here to-day, and for presenting upon this solemn occasion the new colours to the Regiment. Your ladyship, with great eloquence, and permit me to add, with great elegance, has alluded to the many distinguished men who have adorned the county of Cambridge, and by their services in the field have entitled themselves to the thanks of their grateful country. I feel

confident that the men of the Regiment now before you will not be less distinguished for their gallantry than those who have preceded them. Since the day upon which the Regiment was enrolled (and I am proud of having the opportunity of saying this in the presence of the noble Earl, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County), the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, have vied with each other in the anxious desire to attain that degree of military proficiency to fit them for the more active duties which shortly they will be called upon to perform. I feel equally confident that they will on all occasions rally around those banners which you have placed in their ranks,—in the hour of danger will defend them,—and never desert them until the last drop of blood has been shed in their defence.”

The men hereupon presented arms, and defiled before the platform : as Ensigns Evans and Pigott passed, the colours were handed to them by the Countess, and they were borne away, while the band played the National Anthem.

The ceremony being concluded, the Lord-Lieutenant and his Countess, Lord Royston, and the Ladies Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry and Mrs. Yorke, Col. Duncombe, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Wale, Major Pemberton, and the principal guests were entertained at luncheon at the Palace.

From the Palace Green the Regiment marched up to the drill ground on the Lynn Road, where an inspection by the Lord Lieutenant took place. In the evening His Lordship dined with the Officers at mess.

This Regiment, at this time, consisted of 600 privates, 28 sergeants and 22 corporals. Among the non-commissioned officers were men who had seen much service, as alluded to by the Countess at the presentation of the colours, Quartermaster Copeland wears Peninsula and Waterloo medals : Sergeant-Major Eckford was through the whole of the late Indian campaign, and in the brunt of four pitched battles.

After the proceedings of the day Col. Duncombe most liberally ordered a substantial dinner and wine for the sergeants, and attended the dinner during the removal of the covers, and expressed his entire approbation of the provision made.

Every soldier in the Regiment had, by the liberality of the officers, double rations of the roast beef of old England, a pound of good plum pudding, and a supply of "John Barley-corn."

On May 1 the Regiment proceeded to Ireland and occupied the Palatine Square, Royal Barracks, Dublin, and had no sooner settled itself than it was placed upon the roster for garrison duties, field days in the Phoenix Park, and other duties quite new to the young soldiers.

The Officers were requested to form a Mess and a Band, and as all the property they inherited from the old County Militia consisted of an empty plate chest (the silver having all been sold on the disembodiment of the Regiment in 1816) there were no funds to meet the great expense to be incurred in forming a Mess and Band. Colonel Duncombe came to the assistance of the Officers with a handsome donation,

and gave the candelabrum centre piece now in use at the Mess. The Officers gave considerable sums of money and Major Christopher Pemberton, of Newton, Cambs., the Treasurer, by good management helped much. Thus a fund was formed but still there was a large debt of some £1,000 which took many years to clear off.

The Regiment at this time was 800 strong and was complimented very much by Lord Seaton, who was then in command in Dublin. There were two other Militia Regiments in the garrison, the 3rd West York and the Hertfordshire. The Regulars consisted of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and 7th Dragoon Guards, 56th, 60th, and 90th Regiments. The present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, was then a Subaltern in the 90th, and when the 90th went out to the Crimea, many of the Cambridge Militia joined that Regiment. The Militia of Great Britain gave 32,000 men to the Line during the war. The winter of 1854 was very severe and the snow and wet in Dublin most trying; the night duties for Guards and Pickets sorely tried the young soldiers of the Regiment.

The following is a list of Officers, 1st January 1855—

Colonel The Hon. O. Duncombe.

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Wale.

Major C. R. Pemberton.

Captain J. Bendyshe.

„ E. Goodwin.

„ L. Reed.

„ J. M. H. Turvin.

„ C. J. Lindam.

„ E. H. Mortimer.

Captain F. B. Cooper.
 „ F. W. J. Dugmore.
 Lieutenant J. T. Cooke.
 „ R. Ashley.
 „ F. Maycock.
 „ H. R. Evans.
 „ G. G. G. F. Pigott.
 „ J. H. Cotton.
 „ W. J. Harrison.
 2nd Lieutenant J. J. T. Haylock.
 „ R. Bunlem.
 „ W. H. Baldwin.
 „ W. T. Layton.
 „ R. Calvert.
 Adjutant M. Dickment.
 Surgeon W. A. Johns.
 Quarter-Master G. Copeland.
 Pay Master B. Cousin.

In March, 1855, an order was received from the
 1855. War Office to warrant the dismissal to their
 homes of all men who wished to be released after
 serving 56 days in the year. This order applied to men
 who had been enrolled prior to 12th May, 1854. The
 men of this class who elected to remain on duty and take
 a fresh oath of allegiance to complete the original
 term of 5 years were each paid an additional bounty
 of one guinea. The remainder, availing themselves of the
 privilege of the order, were granted a free discharge
 from the Militia Service the following month. Contrary
 to the anticipation of the Secretary at War, the Militia
 force of the Kingdom was considerably reduced by Lord

Captain F. B. Cooper.
 „ F. W. J. Dugmore.
 Lieutenant J. T. Cooke.
 „ R. Ashley.
 „ F. Maycock.
 „ H. R. Evans.
 „ G. G. G. F. Pigott.
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 men of this class who elected to remain on duty and take
 a fresh oath of allegiance to complete the original
 term of 5 years were each paid an additional bounty
 of one guinea. The remainder, availing themselves of the
 privilege of the order, were granted a free discharge
 from the Militia Service the following month. Contrary
 to the anticipation of the Secretary at War, the Militia
 force of the Kingdom was considerably reduced by Lord

Great Britain during the course of the War, for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered to their Queen and Country at home and abroad.

Resolved—

That these Houses do highly approve and acknowledge the services, at home and abroad, of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War ; and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious and patriotic conduct.

There appears to be little to record for some years except that the usual trainings took place at Ely.

miss
On the 26th March, 1860, the Firelocks (a cap 1860. used to explode the muzzle loading Rifle) were returned to store, the Enfield Rifle having been issued to the Regiment on the 23rd March, 1860.

In 1869 the writer of these notes joined the 1869. Regiment. The Recruits assembled at Ely the 14th April, and the Regiment assembled on the 26th April for 27 days' training.

Snider
On the 23rd April, 1870, the Snider Rifles were 1870. issued to the Regiment.

The following is a list of Officers, 1st January, 1870—

Colonel The Hon. O. Duncombe.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Wale.
Major E. Goodwin.

Captain L. Reed.

„ J. J. T. Haylock.

„ W. H. Baldwin.

„ W. T. Layton.

„ A. H. Rees.

„ J. A. Willis.

„ Thos. Aveling.

„ H. F. Eaton.

Lieutenant F. W. Wragg.

„ T. M. Vipian.

„ Hon. E. C. Yorke.

„ H. Frost.

Captain and Adjutant M. Dickment.

Quarter-Master W. Scott.

Surgeon J. Vance.

Assistant-Surgeon F. Fawcett.

Captain and Adjutant Dickment retired with the 1875. rank of Major, after 23 years' service in the Regiment, and Captain W. Browne Ferris, of the 12th Foot, was appointed Adjutant under the new system.

In 1878 the Militia Reserve was called out for 1878. service, owing to England's wars in Afghanistan and South Africa and Russia's aggressive Eastern Policy. England was then considered to be on the eve of war with Russia.

The reserve men of the Cambridge Militia were sent to Gosport, where they remained over three months.

The following letter, on the return of the Militia Reserve to Ely, was received—

Gosport, 29th July, 1878.

SIR,

I cannot allow the men of the Militia Reserve belonging to the West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Regiments, who have been posted to the Battalion under my command for over three months, to be retransferred and dismissed to their homes without requesting you to communicate to their Commanding Officers how satisfied I have been with their general conduct, their attention to drill and smartness on parade, and the soldierlike manner in which they have borne themselves both in and out of Barracks.

On the occasion of the Inspection of the Southern District on Southsea Common, on the 19th instant, by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, His Royal Highness was pleased to pass high encomiums at the way the Battalion drilled and were turned out, nearly half the men in the ranks at the time being Militia Reserve men.

I feel a satisfaction in sending you this report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD MARCON, Major,

Commanding 12th Regiment.

The officers adopted the new pattern head-dress, which is the same as now in use except that it had then the silver mountings of the Cambridge Militia in the place of the gold mountings of the Suffolk Regiment.

Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe, being unwell, 1879. obtained leave from the training. In February

of this year, Capt. W. B. Ferris, having accepted

the office of Chief Constable of the Isle of Ely, resigned

the Adjutancy, and on the 26th of the same month Capt. Charles Hely, of the 12th Regiment, assumed the duty of Adjutant.

Towards the close of this year Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe resigned the Command of the Regiment and wrote the following farewell letter only a few days before he died :—

“ Colonel Duncombe takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Regiment that his state of health has compelled him to resign the Command of the Regiment, which he has had the honour of holding for the long period of twenty-seven years.

“ Colonel Duncombe cannot make this announcement (to himself a most painful one) without recording in this official manner his deep sense of gratitude, not only to the officers for their uniform and able execution of his orders, for the discipline of the Regiment, but also to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men for their active and honest fulfilment of those orders. Such honourable and soldierlike conduct on their part enabled him to uphold the character of the Regiment in times of great difficulty in Dublin and elsewhere. The recollection of such conduct will remain with him to the last hour of his existence and solace him on his separation from the Regiment in the welfare and prosperity of which he will ever feel the greatest interest.”

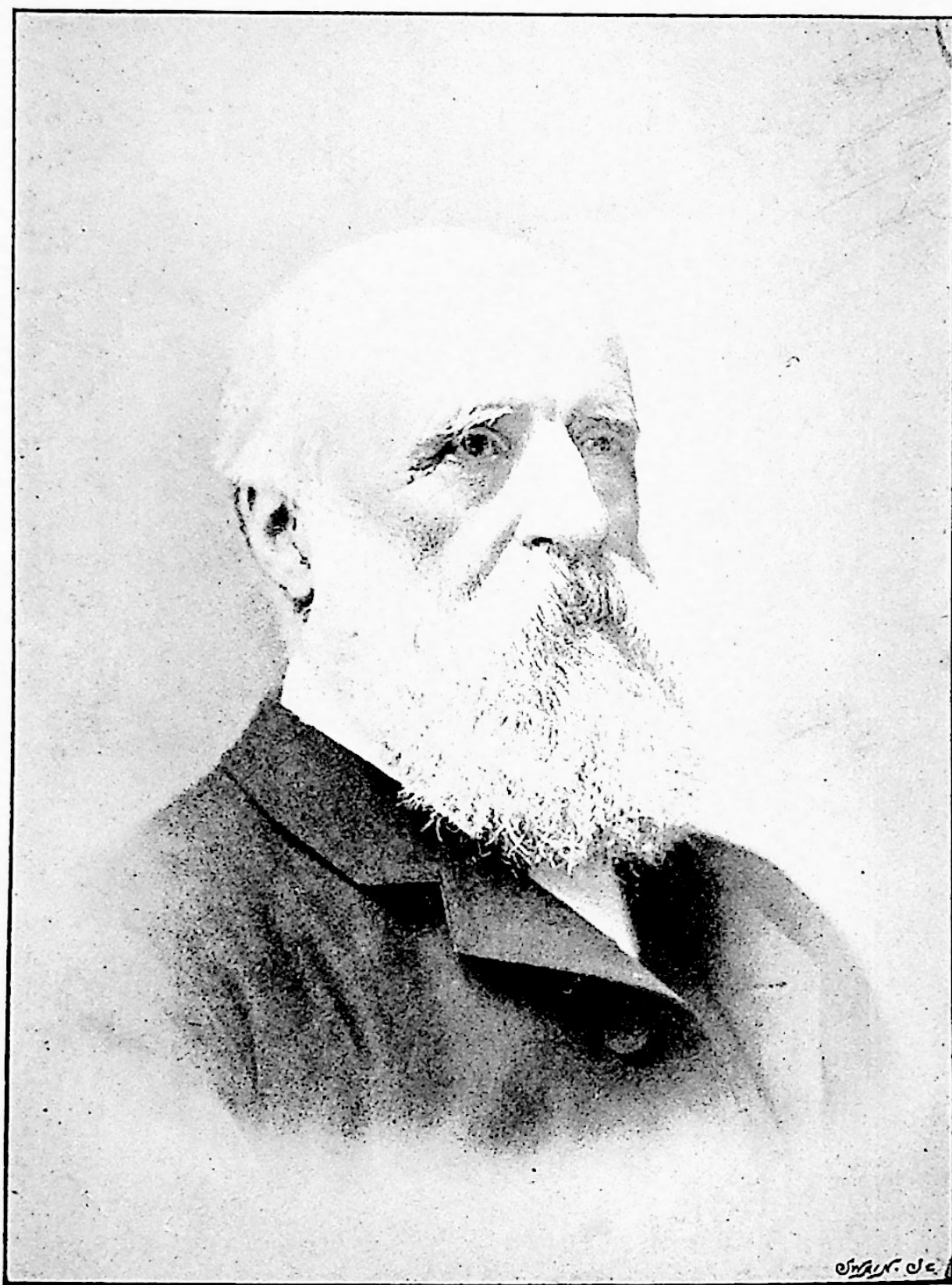
The death of Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe took place on the 3rd December, 1879, and was deeply

deplored by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men. He had commanded the Regiment for 27 years.

The rank of Colonel Commandant ceased with 1880. Col. the Hon. O. Duncombe. The Command of the Regiment devolved on Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Wale, the next Senior Officer.

On the 24th of May, 1881 (the Queen's birthday), 1881. new colours were presented to the Cambridge Militia by Lady Elizabeth Biddulph (*nee* Lady Elizabeth Yorke, daughter of Lord Hardwicke) as a deputy for Lady Caroline Duncombe, and on the same day the memorial window to Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe, which is placed in the Cathedral, Ely, was unveiled. The Regiment assembled with arms in the octagon, where the colours were consecrated in the presence of the Dean (Dr. Merivale) and Chapter and many distinguished friends and members of the county families.

The usual salute in honour of Her Majesty was fired shortly afterwards, on the parade ground, after the troop and march past of the new and old colours. The old colours were afterwards presented to Lady Caroline Duncombe and were placed in the hall of Waresley Park the residence of the Duncombe family. Although the subject will be referred to in its proper place, the writer of these notes desires to record that 12 years afterwards, at his request, Lady Caroline Duncombe very kindly consented to the removal of the old colours from Waresley Park to Ely Cathedral, and the colours now resting on each side of the Duncombe Memorial window are the colours presented to the Regiment in 1854.



COLONEL ROBERT GREGORY WALE,
Of Shelford, Cambridgeshire. Commanded the Regiment, 1880-83.
Honorary Colonel, 1883—1892.

The following account of the ceremony appeared in the *Cambridge Chronicle* in May 1881 :—

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE CAMBS.
MILITIA, AND MEMORIAL WINDOW TO THE
LATE HON. OCTAVIUS DUNCOMBE.

Just upon 27 years have elapsed since the Countess of Hardwicke presented colours to the Cambridgeshire Militia, which event took place on the Palace Green. On Tuesday last a like ceremony occurred, the colours on this occasion being presented on the Militia Parade Ground. The arrangement was that Lady Duncombe should present the colours, but on Monday night a telegram arrived at Ely from her Ladyship, stating that her Ladyship was unable to visit Ely to take part in the proceedings, in consequence of the illness of her eldest son. The consequence was that Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Hardwicke, undertook the same duty which her revered mother performed 27 years ago.

Col. Duncombe was, for 27 years, the Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia; he was, in the fullest acceptation of the term, an officer and a gentleman, held in high regard by all who knew him, and to display their appreciation of his merits, the officers of the Militia were determined to present the Dean and Chapter of Ely with a memorial window for the Cathedral; and thus it was that on Tuesday last two events occurred in this city of a highly interesting character, viz., the presentation of the window; and afterwards that of the new colours.

Such circumstances naturally drew to Ely a vast concourse of visitors, anxious to be witnesses of the double occurrence, and fortunately the weather could not have been finer. The sky was emphatically the "blue vault of heaven," and the sun shone resplendently throughout the day.

The morning service at the Cathedral commenced, as usual, at 10 o'clock, and at that hour the visitors commenced to flock in the splendid and sacred edifice. The proceedings began by a detachment escorting into the cathedral the new colours, which were placed under the octagon; then a body of men arrived, lining both sides of the building; and after that the remainder of the Regiment came up, preceded by the band.

The Cathedral choir, standing by the colours, sang the hymn commencing

Brightly gleams our banner,
Pointing to the sky;
Cheering Christian Soldiers
On to victory.

At the conclusion of the hymn, several prayers were read, among them the following, as appropriate to the occasion:—

Grant us, we beseech Thee, O Lord, this day Thy blessing, and mercifully hear the supplications we make before Thee. Let Thy gracious favour rest on those who shall follow the Standards now committed to their trust. Give them courage, and let their courage rest on the sure trust and confidence they repose in Thee. May they have grace to use victory with moderation, and if it should be

Thy will that success should not always attend them, may its absence never be accompanied by dishonour. We know, O Lord, that without Thee we can do nothing ; and that it is not of our strength or skill that we can conquer ; there is none that fightest for us but only Thou, O God. We desire that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy goverance that we may serve Thee in all Godly quietness ; yet forasmuch as Thy Blessed Son did show mercy to soldiers that trusted in Him, we pray that these may use their vocation in such a spirit of true religion as shall be win Thy protection and blessing for His Sake. Do Thou guide the counsels of those who shall lead them, and may Thy grace sustain them in the hour of need. Finally may Thy great mercy bring them to everlasting life for His sake, Who died and rose again for us, Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayers, Colonel Wale and the other officers of the Militia, with the Dean and many of the clergy, proceeded to the memorial window, on arriving at which

Col. Wale spoke to the following effect :—" Mr. Dean, the invariable kindness shown to every wish of the Cambridgeshire Militia by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, assures us of the protection of this memorial and tablet, which, by your kind permission, has been raised in this venerable building to the memory of Col. the Hon. Octavius Duncombe by officers present and past, who served under his command for 27 years ; a command so gentle yet firm, as to endear to himself every soldier that served under him. Distressed as we all are at the cause of absence of the Lady Caroline Duncombe, yet we feel sure

she knows the strong affection that we all entertain for our late commanding officer. I may say that it is the illness of her eldest son that causes Lady Duncombe's absence."

The Very Rev. the Dean then spoke as follows:—
 "Col. Wale, Officers, and men of the Cambridge Militia, the Chapter accepts this window and tablet as a welcome addition to the many interesting monuments in their Cathedral and will take all due care to preserve them for the attention of posterity. For themselves these objects will have a special interest as memorials of your late Colonel, the Honourable Octavius Duncombe, whose loss they will long continue to regret. To Lady Caroline, if she were not unfortunately detained under sad circumstances, I would say that we trust that these memorials may prove some satisfaction under the heavy trial to which it has pleased the Divine Providence to subject you, as showing that your late husband was held in equal esteem by the officers with whom he was so intimately connected, as a model of all soldierly qualities, and by the Clergy of this Cathedral, who appreciated the good moral and social tone he maintained among the men placed under his command. His conduct as a soldier and an officer seemed, you may believe, to assure us that, while he had others under him, he was ever conscious that he was himself under the highest authority of all. And now Militia men, let me remind you that the colours under which you have been hitherto serving, and are now about to be exchanged for new, which we have ventured this day to commend to the Divine protection, were presented to your regiment in this place as much as 27 years ago, at a moment of some alarm and peril to our country, on the eve of the famous battle

of Inkerman. Let us thank the Providence which has so watched over us, that during that long interval no such terrible crisis has occurred again. But I am sure that if ever the fortune of war should seem to turn against us, and our beloved and honoured Sovereign should call upon her people to arm in defence of her rights, whether at home or abroad, there are many among you, both men and officers, who will be eager to join themselves to the regiments of her regular army, and fight even another Inkerman for her and for their country. This day is Queen Victoria's birthday. The 62nd anniversary of the day which we all so joyfully commemorate. Let us now, as we leave the Church, sing loyally and loudly, 'God Save the Queen.' "

The band and choir at once responded to the request of the Dean, and this concluded the proceedings at the Cathedral.

The following is a brief description of the memorial window, which is on the south side of the nave, and near the south door. There are three divisions in the window; the top one being the Anointing of Saul, the middle raising of the Witch of Endor; the lower part represents the Death of Saul, falling on his sword.

Underneath the window is the following inscription in brass, in Lombardic characters, rendering it thereby very difficult to read :—

"To the honour and glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of the Honourable Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley Park, St. Neots, Hunts., the window above is dedicated by the officers who served in

the Regiment during his command. Born, April 8, 1817. Died, December 3, 1879. Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia for 27 years.—24th May, 1881.”

The window is supplied by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent Street, London, eminent in their profession.

The Regiment, headed by the band, on leaving the Cathedral, marched to the parade ground, where a platform was erected for the presentation of the colours, previous to which the band played and the Regiment performed various evolutions, at the conclusion of which,

Lady Biddulph proceeded to present the colours, premising her remarks with stating that she was but a visitor, not expecting to take any prominent part in the day's proceedings, but in consequence of Lady Duncombe's son's illness she had been requested to present the colours, which she felt great pleasure in doing, and which duty had been performed by her mother, on the last occasion, now 27 years ago; and she remembered, then a girl, carrying the then new colours down the nave of their grand old Cathedral. Her Ladyship then proceeded, saying: “Colonel Wale, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cambridgeshire Militia, I have been requested to present to you your new colours, a duty I have much pleasure in performing, more especially as I know that it has been made on account of your attachment to your late Colonel, and in consideration of his long connection with the Regiment. I have therefore much gratification in presenting these new colours, feeling sure that you will continue to uphold the efficiency and high character of the

Regiment you have obtained under the old ones, and that you will faithfully endeavour to do your duty whenever and wherever you may be called upon to defend the honour of your Queen and country."

Colonel Wale then spoke from the field, as follows:—"Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cambridgeshire Militia, I have to thank you for the honour you have done us in presenting the new colours to my Regiment. Distressed as we are at the unavoidable absence of Lady Caroline Duncombe, who was to have made this presentation, but was called away to the bedside of her sick son, yet we are delighted to find so fit a substitute to confer the honour of presentation of these colours. We are not unmindful of the fact that your ladyship's family name has always been connected with this County Regiment, and that you and your sisters' hands first carried these old colours from the Cathedral to the presentation ground in front of the Bishop's Palace in the year 1854. The pain at parting with these old colours, like the parting with old friends, is a part of our human nature; a grief which is consoled by the honoured memory of good work done. Since 1854, under the wise, gentle, yet firm command of the late Colonel Duncombe, no less than 7,500 men have been drilled in this barrack square. Again we are proud to remember that wherever these colours have been unfurled, whether in garrison or camp, they have been welcomed with kindness, and parted from with regret; and we feel flattered that but a month or two ago a deputation of the inhabitants of Ely, with a dignitary of the Cathedral, petitioned the War Office to leave the head-

quarters of the County Regiment at Ely, where it had always been for more than a century. In looking at the records of the Regiment, I find that in 1797 the Earl of Hardwicke (then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) was in command of the Regiment, and he was succeeded by the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, who held the command till taken by Colonel Pemberton, of Trumpington, and during that time the names of officers—Yorke, Pemberton, Adeane, Cotton, Wale, Huddleston, Jennings, Hammond, Daintree, and others, show that the gentlemen of the county were proud of their Regiment. It is a source of satisfaction to think that the vigorous manhood and patriotic feeling have not deteriorated in the youth of the county, as may be seen by the stalwart appearance of the young soldiers before you, who I am proud to command, and who, with the exception of Private Johnson, were not born at the time of the presentation of these old colours, which we request your ladyship to receive from us to be delivered to Lady Caroline Duncombe for her acceptance, to be placed on the walls at Waresley, as emblems of loyalty and honour, to be looked at by future generations as emblems of good work done."

Lady Biddulph, in reply, said she accepted with feelings of gratitude the old long worn colours, stating that they should be handed down to a family who had always taken great interest in the Cambridgeshire Militia. Her ladyship then called upon her brother, The Hon. Captain Alexander Yorke, to read the Regimental orders of 1st January, 1880.

Captain Yorke then read as follows:—"The death of Col. the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, which took place on the 3rd December, 1879, who has been in command of the

Cambs. Militia during the last 27 years, is an event in the history of the Regiment that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men must deeply deplore, and would wish to be marked by an expression of their sorrow for the loss of one who for so many years commanded with honour to himself and advantage to the Regiment." Col. Wale has great pleasure in publishing a farewell letter from Col. Duncombe, written only a few days before his death :—

"Colonel Duncombe takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Regiment that his state of health has compelled him to resign the command of the Regiment which he has had the honour of holding for the long period of 27 years. Col. Duncombe cannot make this announcement (to himself a most painful one) without recording in this official manner his deep sense of gratitude, not only to the officers for their uniform and able execution of his orders, for the discipline of the Regiment, but also to the non-commissioned officers and men for their active and honest fulfilment of those orders. Such honourable and soldier-like conduct on their part enabled him to uphold the character of the Regiment in times of great difficulty, in Dublin and elsewhere. The recollection of such conduct will remain with him to the last hour of his existence, and solace him on his separation from a Regiment in the welfare and prosperity of which he will ever feel the greatest interest."

In assuming the command of the Regiment, Col. Wale hopes the same excellent discipline may be maintained and good feeling exist which has been so characteristic of the Regiment when under the command of Col. Duncombe.

After firing several volleys, the Regiment was dismissed, the Band playing the National Anthem.

By invitation of the officers, a splendid luncheon was served in Mr. B. Granger's capacious tent, which was beautifully decorated with flags, banners and evergreens, by Mr. H. Kempton, of Ely; the lunch was supplied by M. Bruvet, of Cambridge, and was all that could be desired. About 180 guests—ladies and gentlemen—were present; Col. Wale presided.

At the conclusion of the repast, the Chairman gave but one toast, "The Queen," and the proceedings terminated.

In this year changes in the organization, titles and uniforms of Infantry of the Line and Militia were promulgated. The Infantry of the Line and Militia were organized in Territorial Regiments, each of four Battalions for Great Britain and five for Ireland, the 1st and 2nd of these being Line Battalions and the remainder Militia. These Regiments bear a territorial designation corresponding to the localities with which they are connected. It was then that the Cambridgeshire Militia became the 4th Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. The facings and the officers' lace of Territorial Regiments to be the same for all Regiments belonging to the same Country (Royal and Rifle Regiments excepted). Militia Battalions to wear "M" on the shoulder straps.

The Martini Henry Rifles were issued to the 1882. Regiment April, 1882, in the place of the Snider Rifle.

Martini

*Territorial Regiments - 1881
Became 4th Suffolk Regt*



COLONEL LANCELOT REED.
Of Elm, Wisbech. Commanded the Regiment 1883—1890.

*Trained at Aldershot
1885*

In September of 1883 Colonel Robert Gregory 1883. Wale resigned the command of the Regiment and was appointed Honorary Colonel. He was succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Colonel Reed and the following letter from Colonel Wale appears in the Regimental order:

ELY, Sept. 17th, 1883.

In retiring from the command of the Cambridge-shire Militia (now 4th Battalion Suffolk Regt.), I desire to express my thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Reed and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment for their support in carrying out the good discipline of the Regiment and thus gaining an unvaried good Report from Inspecting Officers for the last 32 years. Her Majesty the Queen having promoted me to the Honorary Colonelcy, I shall still be able to watch over the welfare of the Regiment in which I have spent so many happy days and of which I am so justly proud, and am much pleased that my successor in command will be my old and valued friend Lieut.-Colonel Reed.

(Signed) R. G. WALE, Colonel,
Commanding Cambridge Militia.

In February, 1884, Captain Claude Kennedy, 2nd 1884. Battalion Suffolk Regiment, was appointed Adjutant in succession of Major C. Hely.

Acting under the instructions received from the 1885. Horse Guards to the effect that the Battalion would train at Aldershot, the Battalion left Ely on the 29th of April in two special trains, arriving at Aldershot about 4.20 p.m. The Battalion was quartered in the South Camp and attached to the 1st Brigade, under Major General Cooper. On the 22nd May H.R.H. the

Duke of Cambridge (now Honorary Colonel of the Battalion) inspected the Division ; the 4th Suffolk Regiment paraded with the 1st Brigade. After the Inspection H.R.H. was pleased to address Colonel Reed before the Battalion left the Brigade parade ground in the following terms :

“ I am very much pleased at having the opportunity of seeing your Regiment before leaving the Camp and am exceedingly pleased with your appearance. Your marching past was very good and you were very steady in your movements, which reflects great credit on you as the Colonel, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment. Everything is most creditable to you. I am sorry the rain has prevented my seeing more of you.”

The training of the Regiment took place at Ely 1886. and the inspection was made by Colonel J. Byron, commanding 12th Regimental District.

Major S. Tillyer Blunt, 2nd Battalion Suffolk 1887. Regiment, assumed the duties of Adjutant in succession to Major C. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who had resigned the appointment. The training of the Regiment took place at Ely and was inspected by Colonel Peason, C.B., Commanding 12th Regimental District. During this year many of the officers, past and present, dined at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, London, in the month of December, thus starting the Annual Regimental Dinner which is always looked forward to as a pleasant and welcome reunion.

James W. Colchester - 28
Aldershot 89

The Regiment assembled for its annual training 1888. on the 21st April and on the 23rd proceeded to Colchester and was encamped on the Abbey Field. The Regiment paraded on the 2nd June (the Queen's birthday being kept on that day) with the rest of the garrison and received favourable notice on their appearance and marching from the General, Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B. On the 11th June the 3rd and 4th Suffolk Regiments and the 4th Bedford, forming the Militia Brigade, were drawn up in line of quarter columns for the purpose of assisting to receive H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who had come to inspect the garrison and present colours to the 68th Durham Light Infantry. H.R.H. was pleased to make highly complimentary remarks on the old Cambridge Militia and during the march past the 4th Suffolk (Cambridge Militia) were the recipients of much favour from the large number of spectators assembled. The local papers, during the Regiment's stay in Colchester, spoke most highly of their smartness, drill and good conduct.

The Regiment assembled on the 13th May for its 1889. annual training and proceeded to Aldershot the same day. The camping ground was on Scrogg's Bottom. The 3rd and 4th Battalions were brigaded with the 2nd Battalion and were formed into a Suffolk Brigade, and took part in the Queen's Birthday parade on the 25th May, the three Battalions wearing roses in remembrance of the Battle of Minden, where the 1st Battalion (then the 12th Regiment) took a prominent part.

On the 31st May the 4th Battalion again formed one Battalion of the Militia Brigade on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Aldershot.

The *Times* gave a long account of the Review, from which the writer of these notes gives a few particulars relating to the Militia.

“The Militia Brigade was commanded by Colonel Peason, C.B., commanding 12th Regimental District. The leading Regiment was the 3rd Battalion the Suffolk Regiment, the West Suffolk Militia, under Colonel Browning, in four grand divisions of 80 files each. This Regiment has only been out 19 days, yet the performances were very respectable. The 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, formerly the Cambridge Militia, under Colonel Reed, in four grand divisions of 76 files, went by very well. The 3rd Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment, the old Bedfordshire Militia, commanded by Sir John Burgoyne, went by admirably. The 4th Bedfordshire, the old Hertfordshire Militia, went by very creditably. As a whole the Militia Brigade excited the admiration of the spectators and it is simply marvellous that they should be brought on so rapidly.”

Captain A. D. Thorne, the King's Own (Royal 1890. Lancaster) Regiment, assumed the duties of Adjutant in succession to Major S. Tillyer Blunt, who retired from the service. This year the Regiment trained at Ely and was inspected by Major General H. J. Buchanan, C.B., commanding the Eastern District, and again by Colonel J. R. Collins, commanding 12th Regimental District.

On the 12th of September, 1890, Lieutenant Colonel and Hon. Colonel L. Reed retired from the Regiment under the provisions of paragraph 87, Militia Regulations, 1889, and the following is an extract from



Photo by Elliot & Fry,

London.

COLONEL H. FROST,
Of West Wrattling Hall, Cambridgeshire. Commanding the Regiment 1890 : Serving

the Regimental Orders, 20th Sept.:—"In retiring from the command of the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment, which he has held for 7 years and in which he has served 38, Colonel L. Reed feels great satisfaction in knowing (from the Inspecting Officer's reports) that he leaves the Regiment in a high state of efficiency, and that it is mainly owing to the zeal and attention of the officers in the discharge of their duty and to the willing obedience of the men.

"To the officers and staff he returns his best thanks for their valuable assistance and support.

"In taking leave he wishes the Regiment 'God speed' and trusts that in future years it will receive the same meed of praise which has been so eminently characteristic of the past."

On the 29th November, 1890, the writer of these notes was promoted to the command of the Regiment, having served 22 consecutive trainings and twice volunteered for foreign service. The following is an extract from the *London Gazette*:—"4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment. Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Frost to be Lieutenant-Colonel under the provisions of paragraph 47, Militia Regulations, 1889, as amended by Army Order 131 of 1890. 27th November, 1890." The writer feels some diffidence in proceeding with the events in the History of the Regiment, he himself being more or less responsible for its progress or otherwise. He also feels that he has succeeded officers in command of the Regiment whose excellent qualities and efficiency he will find it difficult to emulate, but having had the honour of serving under Colonels Duncombe, Wale and Reed, he

trusts that their bright example has not been lost upon him and that the Battalion will not suffer in his hands. But to return to the history of the Regiment.

1891. The writer was granted the honorary rank of Colonel, 4th February, 1891.

On the 11th May, the Battalion assembled at Ely for the annual training and proceeded to Colchester, where they encamped on the Abbey Field. On the 30th May the troops in garrison were reviewed by Major-General H. J. Buchanan, C.B., commanding Eastern District, it being the Queen's birthday. The Militia Brigade was commanded by Colonel J. R. Collins, commanding 12th Regimental District, and consisted of 3rd and 4th Battalions Suffolk Regiment and the 5th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. The officers, colours and men of the Suffolk Regiment were decorated with roses. On June 5th H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the troops at Colchester. The three Militia Battalions Brigaded under the command of Colonel Collins took part in the Review. The local paper commenting upon the march past says, "Then came the Militia Brigade, a body of men the country may well be proud of. The march past of the 3rd and 4th Suffolk was admirable in its precision, whilst the King's Royal Rifles (Hunts. Militia) showed almost equal steadiness."

After the Review H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, in addressing the Militia Brigade, said, "He must give them unqualified praise. Their only weakness was in point of numbers and he urged officers and men to try and improve their Regiments in that respect. His Royal Highness also very forcibly alluded to the idea which he

understood had been abroad lately, that the authorities had lost sight of the interest of the Militia and that the Volunteers were having the larger share of their interest. His Royal Highness added nothing could be more untrue nor further from his wishes, and he desired it to be widely known that such was not the case, as he looked upon the Militia as part and parcel of the Army and that they could be relied upon whenever called upon to act."

The writer has here to record with very much
 1892. regret the death of Colonel R. G. Wale, Honorary Colonel of the Battalion, whose service in the Regiment extended over a period of nearly 40 years and whose father, Sir Charles Wale, had also served in the Regiment.

The following is an extract from the Regimental Orders :—" Ely, April, 1892. The Commanding Officer with much sorrow and regret announces to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion the death, on the 17th inst., at his residence, Little Shelford, of Colonel Robert Gregory Wale, Honorary Colonel of the Battalion. This officer joined the 33rd Regiment as an ensign in October, 1839, and served with it until November, 1852, leaving it as a Captain. In November, 1852, he was appointed to a majority in the Cambridge Militia (4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment), which Regiment he eventually commanded and retired from in 1883, during which time he was endeared to all those who served with him. In 1883 he was appointed Honorary Colonel.

The Commanding Officer cannot but feel that everyone who served with Colonel Wale will mourn the loss of one who has been so closely associated with the

Regiment for over 40 years. The Officers of the Battalion will wear mourning in uniform from this date for three weeks."

During the training of 1892 a memorial brass, surmounted with the arms and motto of the Suffolk Regiment, was placed in Ely Cathedral adjacent to the Duncombe memorial window, and the old colours of the Regiment.

The following is the inscription :—

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
COLONEL ROBERT GREGORY WALE,
OF LITTLE SHELFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
HONORARY COLONEL 4TH BATTALION SUFFOLK REGIMENT
(CAMBRIDGE MILITIA),
BORN 14TH AUGUST, 1820,
DIED 17TH APRIL, 1892.

He served nearly 40 years in the Regiment and commanded from January, 1880, to September, 1883, having formerly served in the 33rd Foot from October, 1838, to July, 1850.

ERECTED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE
4TH SUFFOLK REGIMENT,
PAST AND PRESENT.

The training of 1892 took place at Ely and the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Collins, commanding 12th Regimental District, who expressed himself very well satisfied, and stated that "this Battalion is all that could be desired."

During this training the officers adopted the scarlet sergo patrol jacket.

The Honorary Coloneley of the Battalion being vacant through the death of Colonel Wale, a great honour was conferred on this Battalion by the gracious acceptance of that position by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The following is an extract from the *London Gazette*—"29-7-92, 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment:—Field-Marshal H.R.H. G.W.F.C. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., is appointed to the Honorary Coloneley of the Corps."

The annual Regimental dinner took place at the Grand Hotel, London, in December, when H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (Honorary Colonel) presided. Colonel Lord Downe and Colonel FitzGeorge were in attendance on His Royal Highness.

The writer has already alluded to the colours presented to the Regiment in 1854 and which were, when replaced by new colours in 1881, given to Lady Caroline Duncombe, widow of the late Colonel the Honourable O. Duncombe, who placed them in the Hall at Waresley Park. There they rested until October, 1892, when, at the request of the writer, Lady Caroline Duncombe very generously gave them back with a view to their being placed in Ely Cathedral adjacent to the Duncombe memorial window.

According to the Record Book Lieut.-Colonel Ferris and Capt. A. J. Pell and an escort, received the old colours from Capt. Duncombe at Waresley Park, on the 5th October, 1892, and brought them back to Ely to be formally placed in Ely Cathedral during the next training.

The training was at Ely, and the musketry at
1893. near Bedford.

On the 22nd May the ceremony of depositing the old colours of 1854 in Ely Cathedral took place. The colours were marched with all honours to their resting-place and handed over by Colonel Frost to the care of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The following is an authentic description of the ceremony taken from the *Cambridgeshire Times*, May 26th, 1893 :—"The 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment (Cambridge Militia) at Ely. Depositing colours in the Cathedral. The ceremony of depositing the old colours of the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment in the Cathedral on Whit-Monday was witnessed by a large number of people.

At 11.20 the H Company, which, under Capt. Hurrell, formed a guard of honour to the Lord Lieutenant of the County (C. W. Townley, Esq.), attended by Mr. E. P. Frost, D.L., in Deputy Lieutenant's uniform, arrived, and escorted them to the Barracks. In the meantime D Company assembled on the Market Place in front of the Head-Quarters, in command of Major Bacchus, and after being inspected the old colours were handed over by Sergt.-Major Henry to two of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. On receiving the colours, the Company presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen." The Company then escorted the colours to the Barracks (Lieutenant Macnaghten being entrusted with the Queen's Colour and Lieutenant Scott-Elliott with that of the Regiment), where the Battalion was under arms to the number of 700. The officers present were :—Colonel H. Frost (commanding), Lieut.-Colonel Ferris, Major H. D. Fryer, Captains Bacchus, Hurrell, Beldam, A. W. Stanley, C. W. Stanley, Sir R. Gethin, A. J. Pell; Lieutenants Francis, Mackenzie, Dowie, A. C. Hall, Barthropp,

Graham, Olivey, Bagnall; Second Lieutenants McCausland, Macnaghten, Scott-Elliott; Capt. A. D. Thorne (Adjutant), Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Fawssett, Quarter-Master Lieutenant A. James.

The Battalion then marched to the Cathedral, headed by the Band (under Bandmaster Blane), the band playing as they entered the nave "Home, Sweet Home." Forming up in Companies of eight deep in front of the memorial window, near which the colours were to be placed, they were met by Archdeacon Emery and the Cathedral Choir.

During the service (which consisted of the 24th Psalm, the hymn "O God, our help in ages past," and several collects) the officers and men, including the late Sergt.-Major, Mr. Chase, remained standing in the nave, and at its conclusion Lieut. Macnaghten and Lieut. Scott-Elliott handed the colours to Lieut-Colonel Ferris and Major Fryer. Colonel Frost, in handing them over to Archdeacon Emery (Vice-Dean), said:—I feel that the words I am called upon to say on this occasion should be very few, owing to the sacred nature of the building in which we stand, but it has become my duty to assemble the Regiment I have the honour to command to join in a beautiful and appropriate service and to witness the ceremony of depositing our old colours—the emblems of the past history of the Regiment—with the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral. The colours which we desire to honour to-day and which we are about to leave in this grand Cathedral were presented to this Regiment by the Countess of Hardwicke in 1854—previous to its departure to Ireland. They served as the emblems of loyalty and duty for 27

years, when they were replaced by the colours under which we now serve. They were then taken to Waresley, having been given to Lady Caroline Duncombe, the widow of Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe, who commanded this Regiment for 27 years and of whose honourable career we are reminded by that memorial window, and it is through the kindness of Lady Caroline Duncombe that we are enabled to welcome back our old colours to Ely and deposit them in this magnificent Cathedral.

I desire to thank the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral for their kindness in accepting our old colours, and I much regret the absence of the Dean through ill-health, but I feel sure his good wishes are with us. I desire to thank Lady Caroline Duncombe and Captain Duncombe for their generosity in restoring these colours to Head Quarters. I desire to thank the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge, whose honourable office has been associated with the Militia from very early times, for his presence here to-day, and I venture to hope that the remembrance of this day's ceremony will long be in the minds of those who witness it, especially the soldiers of my Battalion. In the name of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 4th Suffolk Regiment, I deposit these colours with the Dean and Chapter of Ely, feeling sure that in their hands they will be honourably guarded.

Archdeacon Emery, Vice-Dean, in receiving the colours, thanked the Battalion for having brought them to that place of God, and on behalf of the Dean and Chapter said that they would preserve them for those present, the inhabitants of the town, and for the

country. The Militia might be considered the oldest military institution of the country, as it dated back even to Saxon times; it was re-arranged and re-ordered in the time of the Normans and still later in the time of Charles II. and in the time of the Georges, but then, as now, it was full of loyalty to the Queen (or King), love of country, determination under God to help the Magistrates, and as far as possible, in the hands of God, prevent foreign enemies from entering our country. The colours he was receiving had not been used in time of war, but he believed there were Militiamen often and often who volunteered and did fight for their Queen and Country. There was a very remarkable instance of this. Not long ago, in time of war, the Militia came forward, willing to offer themselves for foreign service; and in one of the principal battles of Spain they formed the principal part of the Army—the victorious Army—of England. He hoped it would be a long time before the Militia would be called out to do this work again.

The colours were then placed on either side of the window erected to the memory of Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe. In the afternoon the Lord Lieutenant and his party with many others were entertained at the Officers' mess.

It was stated on all sides by those who observed the appearance of the Regiment, that it was all that could be desired, the men being exceedingly well turned out and smart, and it is a matter of congratulation to the County and Isle of Ely, to Colonel Frost, who commands the Regiment, and doubtless to H.R.H. the Duke of

Colchester 1894

Cambridge, its Hon. Colonel, that Cambridgeshire has such a fine Militia Regiment."

Instructions were received that it had been 1894. decided by the Commander-in-Chief that the Battalion should be armed with the Lee-Metford (Magazine) Rifle and that the Martini-Henry Rifles should be returned into store at Weedon. Between the 1st and 14th March, 855 rifles were received.

The training this year took place at Colchester and the musketry at Landguard. The Battalion paraded on the 24th May, in honour of the Queen's birthday, on the Abbey Field, Colchester, and formed the second Brigade consisting of 3rd and 4th Battalions Suffolk Regiment and the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Essex Regiment. Major-General Carr Glynn, commanding the Eastern District, expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance and marching past of the Battalion and intimated that he would dispense with any further inspection. The Battalion also took part in a field day on the 28th of May at Middlewick, and was inspected by Colonel Collins, Commanding XIIth Regimental District, on May 31st, who, in addressing the Battalion at the conclusion of the inspection, mentioned that as this was the last time he would inspect the Battalion, he hoped that it would always maintain its good name and would give his successor as much satisfaction as it had given him.

The writer cannot conclude his notes on the year 1894 without alluding to the death of Colonel Lancelot Reed and Captain Wale, both melancholy events happening within a week.

The following Battalion orders were issued on September 3rd, 1894:—

It is with much regret that the Commanding Officer announces the death of Colonel Lancelot Reed at his residence at Elm, Wisbech, on the 1st inst.

Colonel Reed vacated the command of the Battalion only as recently as September, 1890, having served with the Regiment from November, 1852. The Commanding Officer feels assured that the sad loss of so old a friend will be keenly felt by the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and men who were acquainted with him. The funeral of the late Colonel Reed will take place at Elm, Wisbech, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 3 p.m.

By Order,

A. D. THORNE, Captain and Adjutant,
4th Suffolk Regiment.

Only five days later occurred the death of Mr. R. ff. Wale, who had retired as a Captain in this Battalion. He was the only son of the late Colonel R. G. Wale, of Little Shelford, Cambs., who served in the Regiment for nearly 40 years, and a grandson of General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., who served in the Regiment in 1799—thus his death has severed a long family connection with the Regiment. The following was issued in Battalion orders, dated 10th September, 1894:—The Commanding Officer has much regret in announcing the death, on the 5th inst., of Mr. R. ff. Wale, late Captain in this Battalion. The death of this gentleman severs a long family connection with the Regiment.

The annual regimental dinner took place in December at the Grand Hotel, London, when H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Honorary Colonel, presided. Colonel Lord Downe and Colonel FitzGeorge were in attendance on His Royal Highness.

On March 7th, Captain C. F. Lennoek, the Suffolk 1895. Regiment, took over from Captain A. D. Thorne, the Royal Lancaster Regiment (The King's Own), the adjutancy of the Battalion. The annual training took place at Colchester, and the musketry at Landguard. The Battalion was inspected by Colonel the Hon. H. Corry, commanding 12th Regimental District.

The annual regimental dinner took place in December at the Grand Hotel, London, when H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presided, attended by General Williams. During this year H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge retired from the office of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

In May, 1895, a memorial brass was erected by officers, past and present, to the memory of Colonel L. Reed in Ely Cathedral. The following is the inscription:—

In affectionate remembrance of
COLONEL LANCELOT REED, J.P., D.L.,
Of Elm, Wisbech.

Born 6th October, 1829; died 1st September, 1894.
He served 38 years in the 4th Suffolk Regiment (Cambridge Militia), and commanded from September, 1883, to September, 1890.

Erected by the officers, past and present.

I may here mention that during the years 1891 to 1895 considerable additions were made to the officers'



SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. FAWSSETT,
Of Louth, Lincolnshire. Joined the Regiment 1861 : Serving.

mess kit by the purchase of all necessaries to make the kit complete, as well by plate purchased on appointment and promotion of officers. The following gifts were received about this time, which were most welcome additions, many of them given by officers on retirement, or by the relatives of officers who had served in the Regiment:—A silver punch bowl, presented by Colonel Reed on retirement; a silver claret jug presented by officers, past and present, in memory of Colonel R. G. Wale; two salt cellars by Lieutenant Barthropp; a punch bowl by Lady Elizabeth Biddulph and Mr. Charles Adeane, in memory of Major Adeane; a silver salver by the Honorable Mrs. Eliot Yorke, in memory of her husband; a silver cigar cutter by Capt. A. W. Stanley; a silver cup by Lieutenant Walker; a silver bowl by Mrs. Ashley Allen, in memory of her husband; two silver salt cellars by Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin and Lieutenant Olivey; two salt cellars by Major Blunt and Captain Wilford.

Since preparing these notes it has been found that in 1799 a Military Masonic Lodge was attached to the Regiment, the warrant being dated 28th February in that year. The number of the Lodge was 327 (Athol). It did not however remain attached to the Regiment very long; as it appears from the Athol Register in Grand Lodge, London, that in 1802 it lapsed and the warrant was endorsed "Transferred to be held Staffordshire Regiment of Militia, Windsor."

The writer cannot conclude these records without alluding to the services of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Fawssett, better known as the Doctor. This officer has served for nearly 35 years and the name of Fawssett

occurs in the History of the Regiment as early as 1813. There are names which occur to the writer amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and men whose services form prominent features in the later History of the Regiment, but he will only mention the most representative—that of Sergeant-Major Chase, retired.

The following is a list of Officers, December, 1895 :

Hon. Colonel—Field Marshal H.R.H. George W.F.C., Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., Hon. Colonel in Chief to the Forces.

Lieut.-Colonel—H. Frost, Hon. Colonel.

Major—W. B. Ferris, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.

„ H. D. Fryer.

Captain—Hon. A. G. Yorke.

„ R. S. Bacchus, Hon. Major.

„ H. W. Hurrell- Hon. Major.

„ F. W. E. Beldam, Hon. Major.

„ A. S. W. Stanley.

„ C. W. Stanley.

„ Sir R. C. P. Gethin, Bt. (H.)

„ A. J. Pell (H.), I. of M.

„ W. H. Francis.

Lieutenant—A. C. Hall.

„ A. S. Barthropp.

„ F. G. Bagnell.

„ P. McCausland.

„ M. P. Macnaughten.

„ R. H. Wilford.

„ L. E. L. Triscott.

„ H. H. English.

2nd Lieutenant—J. G. Black.

„ H. C. Chapman.

I. of M.—A. J. Pell, Captain.

Adjutant—C. F. Lennox, Captain Suff. Regt.

Quarter-Master—A. James, Hon. Lieut.

Medical Officer—F. Fawcett, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-
Colonel.



SUCCESSION OF COLONELS & LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Colonels.

Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke (1)	...	...	1788	died	1790
Philip, 3rd Earl of Hardwicke (2), K.G., D.C.L....			1796	resigned	1806
Rt. Hon. Charles P. Yorke (3), M.P.	...	...	1806	resigned	1811
Francis C. J. Pemberton (4)	...	...	1811	died	1849
Hon. Octavius Duncombe (5), M.P.	...	...	1852	died	1879

Honorary Colonels.

Robert Gregory Wale (6)	...	...	1883	died	1892
H.R.H The Duke of Cambridge (7), K.G., &c.	...		1892		

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke (1)	...	...	1759	resigned	1778
Thomas Watson Ward (8)	...	...	1778	died	1792
Hale Wortham (9)	...	...	1792	resigned	1794
Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart. (10)	...	...	1794	resigned	1799
Rt. Hon. Charles P. Yorke (3), M.P.	...	...	1799	Col.	1806
Philip, Viscount Royston (11)	...	...	1806	died	1808
Tanfield Vachell (12)	..	...	1808	died	1847
Charles Smith (13)	...	...	1852	died	1854
Robert Gregory Wale (6)	...	..	1854	Hon.Col.	1883
Lancelot Reed (14)	...	..	1883	resigned	1890
Harry Frost (15)	...	...	1890	serving	

- (1) Son of 1st Earl, born 1720, died without male issue 1790.
- (2) Nephew of 2nd Earl, died without surviving male issue 1834.
- (3) Grandson of 1st Earl of Hardwicke, born 1764, died without male issue 1834.
- (4) Of Trumpington, near Cambridge, M.A., Emman. Coll., Cambridge, died 1849.
- (5) Of Waresley, Co. Huntingdon, M.P. North Yorkshire, late Lieutenant 1st Life Guards, died 1879.
- (6) Of Little Shelford, near Cambridge, J.P., D.L., late Captain 33rd Regiment, died 1892.
- (7) Cousin of Queen Victoria, Commander-in-Chief British Army 1856—1895.
- (8) Resided at Wilbraham Temple, died at Trumpington, near Cambridge, 1792.
- (9) Of Kneesworth Hall, Bassingbourn, died at Royston 1828.
- (10) Of Kneesworth Hall, Bassingbourn, 6th Baronet, died 1804.
- (11) Eldest son 3rd Earl of Hardwicke, drowned at sea 1808, aged 24.
- (12) Of Cambridge, died 1847.
- (13) Of Whittlesea, Isle of Ely, brother of Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, died 1854.
- (14) Of Elm, Wisbech, J.P., D.L., died 1894.
- (15) Of West Wratting Hall, Cambridgeshire, J.P., D.L., serving.

